FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DEPUTY CHIEF AKHROMEYEV INTERVIEWED ON U.S. NUCLEAR ASPIRATIONS

AU221515 East Berlin HORIZONT in German Issue No 3/1980 p 3 AU

[Interview with Army Gen Sergey Fedorovich Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces: Dangerous U.S. Aspirations to Nuclear Supremacy"]

[Text] Question: To judge by the statements of Western officials, the United States is pressing for a change of the military equilibrium in its favor. What is the proper nature of the current U.S. nuclear strategic doctrine?

Army General Akhromeyev: The concept of "adequate strategic capacity" of the so-called strategic sufficiency has become the basis of the present U.S. nuclear arms doctrine. Under this concept the U.S. strategic nuclear armed forces are oriented toward quantitatively and qualitatively maintaining such a status that would give the United States superiority over the USSR in strategic arms and would make it possible to achieve foreign policy aims from a position of strength in any changes of the international situation.

The U.S. strategic forces are being formed with a view to a "broad selection of variants of combat employment and of the targets which are to be attacked." This slippery formula implies in reality that the United States is striving to acquire the ability to strike nuclear preventive blows which assure the annihilation of the enemy or at least the elimination of his potential to resist.

This is not mere theory. If in 1970 the strategic U.S. forces were able to send some 4,000 warheads toward targets, today they are able as Secretary of Defense Harold Brown stated, at one strike to aim 9,200 nuclear charges at targets. As early as the beginning of the seventies former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird affirmed that in the interest of a strategic "parity" with the Soviet Union the United States had to possess a sixfold superiority over the USSR in the number of warheads. This is how leading Pentagon personalities then understood the principle of equality and equal security and how many still are interpreting it today.

Extensive activities are in progress to boost the accuracy of the land-based Minuteman 3 missiles while doubling the power of their warheads.

In 1979 the equipping of submarines with the new Trident 1 missiles was initiated whose accuracy is considerably higher than that of the Poseidon missiles they are replacing.

For the eighties the Pentagon plans to add the new land-based MX missile complexes as well as the Trident 2 submarine missiles to its arsenals. Undoubtedly their greater accuracy, in combination with their increased range and power of the nuclear charges, is aimed at highly significant protected targets of limited area.

The Pentagon enhances the survival capability of its stragegic means. The planning of the MX ballistic missiles as mobile systems and the program for the establishment of the new sea-based Trident 2 system are oriented toward this end. The considerably increased range of these missiles compared with the available ones will enlarge the area in which the Trident 2 submarines will patrol, ready for combat, and thus reduce their vulnerability, the Pentagon reckons.

Under the conditions of qualitative equality in the overall number of strategic delivery vehicles (something that has been stipulated in the SALT II treaty) the United States is striving for superiority through the creation of strategic offensive weapons that will possess higher accuracy, destructive power and survival potential and thus is endeavoring to change the strategic world situation in its favor.

In other words, in Pentagon terms the "adequate strategic capacity" is nothing but an unambiguous predominance of the U.S. nuclear potential over the forces of the other side. At the same time the U.S. newspapers are writing about an allegedly threateningly growing nuclear arms potential of the Soviet Union which threatens any moment to exceed the U.S. potential. These fantasies are being invented only for the purpose of disguising the Pentagon's aspirations to desired predominance.

I would like to note, however, that striving for something is one thing but reality is another. The Soviet Union is not setting for itself the task of striving for military superiority over the United States, but it cannot remain indifferent toward the increase in the U.S. arms potential and cannot permit a violation of the existing balance of forces.

Question: You have mentioned a series of new strategic systems which the United States is creating in the pursuit of predominance. What connection exists between this Pentagon concept and the intention to deploy so-called Eurostrategic missiles in Western Europe?

Army General Akhromeyev: The leading military men of the United States and of other NATO countries are undertaking considerable efforts to hide the true meaning of these doings from the world public. The range of the new U.S. delivery vehicles--the Pershing II missiles and the cruise missiles--is 2,600 km and the Pentagon intends to advance the positioning of these nuclear weapons in the direction of the borders of the Soviet Union and to aim them at objectives on Soviet territory. These weapons possess a high accuracy. It will be possible from Europe to destroy targets on a considerable area of Soviet territory--up to the Volga line. As a result of this the location of these weapons basically determines their ultimate targets and possibilities. The Soviet Union must regard them as weapons of strategic significance.

It is generally known that the new missile weapons in Europe are to be placed under the full control of the United States, are to be handled by U.S. military personnel and are to be employed at the decision of the U.S. President. Thus the United States is receiving new nuclear arms whose combat characteristics and location aimed at Soviet territory enables the United States to employ these weapons in solving its strategic tasks to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. The U.S. military leadership does not even hide the explicitly offensive nature of the new missiles. Thus Defense Secretary Brown recently stated frankly in an interview with TRIALOG [presumably a magazine] that this weapon possesses a high degree of accuracy and survival capacity and is able to overcome the defense weapons of the Warsaw Pact.

The Pentagon is striving to achieve predominance, that is superiority, in the field of nuclear weapons as is envisaged in the concept of the "adequate strategic capacity," but this time on the European Continent. Thus the nuclear danger for the countries of both Western and Eastern Europe is being sharply increased. Such actions automatically call for reflection as to what extent all this agrees with the aim of the negotiations and agreements on the limiting of strategic offensive weapons.

The United States is trying as usual to justify the deployment of the new nuclear weapons in Europe--in addition to the advanced U.S. weapons already existin there--by use of the "Soviet threat." The Western press creates the idea that the Pershing II and the cruise missiles with a wide range of action only constitute a counterbalance to the Soviet operational-tactical SS 20 missiles. Actually this premise is mendacious because it was decided to create these weapons and to station them in Europe as early as in 1975 when there were no SS 20 missiles in the western areas of our country.

People in the West maintain quite often that the Soviet Union possesses an almost threefold superiority in nuclear medium-range means. These assertions are likewise unfounded and are intended to distort reality.

When objectively assessing the nuclear power balance in Europe it must be taken into consideration that the NATO military organization as well as the French Armed Forces possess nuclear arms delivery vehicles of medium range. In addition to the advanced U.S. nuclear weapons in individual NATO countries are the nuclear-weapons-carrying aircraft on U.S. aircraft carriers which are ready for combat in the oceans and seas close to Europe--the F-4 and F-111 planes number some 800 units.

All these means possess a range permitting them to conduct nuclear strikes against targets on Soviet territory, and to a considerable depth on this territory at that. Their overall number in Europe totals some 8,100 units.

The Soviet Union possesses far fewer medium-range nuclear weapons and the assertions about our quantitative superiority in such means are lies.

In connection with the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe I would like to recall an English proverb: "There is no free cheese but in the mouse trap." The U.S. nuclear missile weapons which the Pentagon has forced upon the NATO countries are a trap for the West European countries and peoples. In the quest for achieving its strategic targets, for military predominance, the United States is leading the Europeans astray. Actually the territories of their countries are becoming a starting point from which U.S. strategic tasks are to be solved. But the final outcome will be that the Europeans must pay. In this case the United States, so to speak, remains on the reserve players' bench. The Soviet medium-range delivery vehicles are not stationed in countries in the U.S. neighborhood and cannot reach the American Continent from USSR territory.

Question: What will happen if the United States and NATO implement in practice the decision to deploy the new weapons in Western Europe?

Army General Akhromeyev: It would naturally be naive to assume that the other side would indifferently watch preparations for war that are aimed against it. The dangerous intensification of the nuclear arms race in Europe aimed at obtaining military superiority for NATO over the Warsaw Pact member countries necessities the taking of appropriate measures.

Like no other area in the world, Europe is saturated with nuclear weapons. The need became imminent a long time ago seriously to achieve a decrease in the level of confrontation of the two main groupings of armed forces deployed there.

But if the NATO countries, contrary to sound commonsense, turn Western Europe into a starting point for new nuclear weapons they will meet, as Dmitriy Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union and USSR defense minister has announced, with a firm and convincing response of the other side.

MOST CP'S BACK USSR ON AFGHANISTAN; 'SOME' CRITICIZE

LD221439 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 3, 18 Jan 80 pp 8-10 LD

[Unattributed article: "Communists Are in Solidarity With Afghan Revolution"]

[Text] The events in and around Afghanistan have attracted attention throughout the world. The Soviet Union's decision to meet the Afghan Government's request for aid, including military aid to repel armed outside intervention, has been greeted in various ways. Imperialism and reaction, as was to be expected, mounted a hysterical anti-Soviet, anticommunist campaign. In this situation the firm, principled position of those progressive and revolutionary forces which see their duty in coming to the defense of the Afghan revolution's just cause and opposing the imperialist campaign of lies and slander is of particular importance.

Many communist parties, primarily those of the socialist community countries, have published statements and articles assessing the recent events from class-based, internationalist positions. They welcome the taking of measures by Afghanistan's party and state leadership to defend the country's independence and sovereignty and to return to the ideals of the April revolution and they resolutely advocate the respect of the Afghan people's inalienable right to collective and individual defense. In approving the Soviet Union's internationalist aid in repelling aggression and restoring peace, they energetically rebuff the slander campaign launched by the enemies of peace and detente and expose it as an attempt to distract the attention of people and states from the imperialist circles' aggressive actions in the Middle and Near East and from the course initiated toward building up armaments in accordance with the recent NATO decisions.

The fraternal parties' statements reveal the real reasons for the present aggravation of the international situation--the stepping up of imperialism's aggressiveness and its desire to hinder the peoples' liberation struggle.

The Communist Party of the United States published a statement signed by National Chairman H. Winston and General Secretary G. Hall. The statement points out that U.S. imperialism intended to turn Afghanistan into one more forward base for implementing military preparations. The United States has 429 permanent overseas bases. Since the end of World War II the United States has used force or resorted to the threat of force against other states on 215 occasions and the majority of these actions were undertaken from bases on other countries' territory. U.S. imperialism flagrantly undermined the people's democratic gains in Guatemala, Chile and even earlier in Iran and other parts of the world. In Afghanistan, the Communist Party of the United States stresses, U.S. imperialism's sinister plans were thwarted.

UNSERE ZEIT, organ of the German Communist Party, recalls that on 12 December last year Carter delivered a speech announcing the "resolute use of force," including military force, anywhere in the world where he discerned a threat to U.S. interests. Western ruling circles, UNSERE ZEIT concludes, harbor malice toward the Soviet Union and the new Afghan revolutionary regime because they see that their own political maneuvers aimed at establishing control over that country have been canceled out. Their hopes of reinvolving Afghanistan in the sphere of imperialist rule and restoring there the strategic bridgehead against the world of socialism and the Asian peoples which they have lost in Iran encountered a decisive failure thanks to the Soviet Union's aid to the new revolutionary government in Kabul. This makes them mad.

An increasing number of peoples are entering the struggle because they do not want to tolerate their inhuman position of inequality, poverty and exploitation, the French Communist Party Politburo statement published on 5 January says. However, imperialism is not surrendering its positions without a struggle, this document notes. It is using methods which give rise to international tension. The United States is intensifying the arms race and resorting increasingly extensively to interference, pressure and intervention in various parts of the world.

Touching on the events in Afghanistan, the French Communist Party Politburo notes that the Afghan people have embarked on a progressive path in recent years. U.S. imperialism is seeking directly or indirectly to oppose this popular movement and possibly even to regain its lost positions. Exposing the imperialist plot against Afghanistan, the French Communist newspaper L'HUMANITE points to the striking similarity between the campaign of lies and slander now mounted regarding Soviet aid to that country and the campaigns being waged against Iran, Kampuchea and Vietnam. Whenever any country breaks out of imperialism's control, L'HUMANITE writes, a chorus of the same voices is heard.

The Government of Democratic Afghanistan's measures to defend the revolutionary transformations against the encroachments of internal reaction and interference by foreign forces hostile to the Afghan people are necessary and justified, the fraternal parties state. Since April 1978, the Austrian Communists' newspaper VOLKSSTIMME notes, Afghanistan has been subjected to foreign intervention. This intervention has been carried out by military gangs belonging to big landowners operating from across the border, which is virtually open. They are paid in U.S. dollars and are armed with Chinese weapons. They have bases and training camps in Pakistan.

A statement by R. Rao, secretary general of the Communist Party of India Executive Committee, points to the stepping up of U.S.-Pakistani interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs over the past few months. The U.S. imperialists and their Chinese accomplices and the Pakistani military regime, the Indian Communists' newspaper NEW AGE writes in this connection, were seeking the liquidation of the April revolution in Afghanistan.

The United States, a statement by the Communist Party of Argentina states, with the aid of its diplomats and espionage services, tried to sink the revolutionary process in Afghanistan and prevent its definitive victory. The United States is moved in its actions by great-power goals.

The newspaper VOZ PROLETARIA, organ of the Communist Party of Colombia, resolutely condemned U.S. imperialism's subversive activity against Afghanistan. Washington is making every effort to cancel out the Afghan people's revolutionary gains, the newspaper writes. The lying anti-Soviet campaign mounted in the United States in the past few days has convincingly demonstrated that the "hawks" in Washington are again resorting to the diplomacy of the big stick and other, more refined methods of blackmail and intimidation.

Imperialism's intrigues are making even more obvious the significance of the revolutionary forces' effective international solidarity. The experience of the peoples' revolutionary liberation struggle teaches us that, at critical moments, international solidarity with a victorious revolution requires not only moral support but also material aid including, under certain circumstances, military aid. To refuse the Afghan revolution support and to leave it facing the forces of imperialist reaction and aggression would mean dooming it to a defeat which would be a grave blow to the entire communist and national liberation movement.

Foreign communists in those countries which have become the main target of imperialist expansion, pressure and blackmail understand this particularly well. By aiding the Afghan people, N.A. Samad, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, stated, the Soviet Union has demonstrated that it will never renounce the commitments it has undertaken and is loyal to its international duty.

In a special resolution, the Communist Party of Bangladesh Central Committee fully supported the Soviet Union's international step with respect to the people of Afghanistan. It notes that this step will help to curb the subversive activity of imperialist, Maoist and other reactionary circles and the establishment of peace and security in this region and will protect the people of Afghanistan from foreign aggression. The Soviet people, the resolution states, have proved once again that they are the true friends of Third World peoples struggling for social justice and progress.

Venezuela's progressive public, Jesus Faria, secretary general of the Communist Party of Venezuela, stated, vigorously condemns the lying propaganda campaign mounted by the capitalist countries' press around the events in Afghanistan. The truth is, he stressed, that the Soviet Union in coming to Afghanistan's aid, was fulfilling its international duty.

The Soviet Union's aid to Afghanistan, KHARAVYI, the newspaper of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus, points out in an editorial, thwarts any plans for hopes of suppressing the Afghan people's revolutionary gains and establishing a regime in the country serving U.S. imperialist interests in this region. The Western countries, the newspaper continues, are raising a din and stoking hysteria in the cold war spirit to step up tension in the Middle East and justify their interference in the countries of the region, to aggravate the situation around Iran and also to justify the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The West Berlin Socialist Unity Party also points to NATO circles' special interest in inflating a gross anti-Soviet campaign. NATO Secretary General Luns, the newspaper DIE WARHRHEIT writes on the subject, has explained quite openly what actually lies behind this new wave of anti-Soviet slander. It is a case of justifying post facto the dangerous decision on the new missiles which the NATO Council took in December 1979.

In exposing imperialist circles' intrigues with respect to Afghanistan, the fraternal parties stress that the Soviet Union's actions are aimed at defending peace and stability in this region and accord with the norms of international law and the provisions of the UN Charter. The Soviet Union's actions, H. Polikeit, member of the German Communist Party Board Presidium, notes in an article published by the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT, undoubtedly have a clear basis in international law: Article 4 of the 5 December 1978 Soviet-Afghan treaty on friendship and cooperation provides for the possibility of military aid to the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan at the latter's request and such a request for aid to repel an external threat was indeed made to the Soviet Union.

The U.S. imperialists and their accomplices, the newspaper ATHTHA, organ of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, writes in an editorial, have raised a din throughout the world, shouting that Soviet aid is interference in the country's internal affairs. All this, the newspaper states, is reminiscent of the well-known story of the escaping robber crying "Stop thief!" The aim of the imperialists' global propaganda campaign is clear: to conceal their own dirty dealings. However, the facts attest that the Soviet Union's aid was granted at the request of Afghanistan's Government. This question, the Sri Lankan communists' newspaper stresses, concerns relations between the two countries only and in no way affects the interests of "third countries."

The principles of sovereignty and the people's right to dispose of their own fate themselves, the French Communist Party Politburo statement points out, assumes the right of each country to appeal for aid to an allied country to repel outside interference. Explaining the French communists' position, L'HUMANITE recalls two very important provisions in the UN Charter: the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states (Article 7) and the right to legitimate self-defense, individual or collective (Article 51). The second provision, the newspaper notes, does not contradict but on the contrary supplements the first: It guarantees any state the opportunity to defend itself against outside interference by appealing for aid to its allies.

The appeal made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the friendly Soviet Union for political, economic and military aid, a Syrian Communist Party statement says, is a legitimate step designed to defend the gains of the April 1978 revolution. The Soviet Union's fraternal aid rendered in accordance with the treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation, the statement stresses, attests to the firmness of the USSR's Leninist foreign policy, which includes support for the peoples' struggle for freedom and independence and against imperialist aggression and the plots of international reaction.

The communist parties of Brazil, Denmark, Israel, Indonesia, Canada, Luxembourg, Norway, Panama, Peru, Turkey, Uruguay, the Philippines, Finland, Chile and Ecuador, the South African Communist Party, the Socialist Party of Australia, the Swedish Workers' Communist Party and others have also come out in support of the goals of the Afghan revolution. The fraternal parties express solidarity with the new revolutionary government of Afghanistan headed by Babrak Karmal and state their support for his political course and his desire to insure political freedoms and individual rights, respect for religious freedom and equality for all national and ethnic groups, to establish good-neighborly and peaceful relations with all neighboring countries and to implement a social program insuring that the country's age-old backwardness is overcome.

The tendentious comments of some communist press organs blatantly jar against this background. The authors of these comments present events in Afghanistan and Soviet aid to that country in a distorted light, borrowing their "conclusions" and "arguments" from bourgeois sources. This makes an impression which is all the more strange in that they simultaneously quote official statements by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

It should be noted that in connection with events in Afghanistan a lively discussion touching on questions of a broader plane has been launched among various political and social forces, including those of a leftwing orientation. It is an aspect of the nature and forms of international solidarity with the revolutionary parties forced to oppose the subversive activity and aggression of imperialism and of the compatibility of international solidarity with the principles of noninterference and sovereignty in international relations.

Specifically, matters are sometimes portrayed as though the United States and the Soviet Union were equally to blame in the situation which has formed around Afghanistan (and in several similar cases in the past in other regions). This way of putting the question is absolutely false, since it totally ignores the main point: the fundamental difference between the nature and goals of the foreign policy of socialism and imperialism.

Few people nowadays will deny that the Afghan revolution was the target of imperialist and primarily U.S. interference and of subversive actions by the CIA and other special services. Facts relating to direct support for antigovernment forces in Afghanistan are now being published even in the bourgeois press, incidentally. [paragraph continues]

Thus THE TIMES and THE DAILY TELEGRAPH for 31 December 1979 published statements by British journalist N. Downey, who spent about 4 months among Afghan rebels in the Kunar region of Afghanistan. According to him, the Muslim organization Bezbe Islami Afghanistan receives funds from "supporters in the Gulf states and other Arab countries." The four groups which were united in the counterrevolutionary Islamic Unity Alliance [Paiman-e-Ittehadi Islami] "enjoy foreign support."

Recognizing this, some communist parties have nonetheless adopted a dual stance. On the one hand they welcome the Afghan revolution and voice solidarity with it. Moreover, they recognize that the actions of imperialism and the internal counterrevolution it inspires and armed attacks from outside seriously jeopardized the Afghan people's gains and placed the country on the brink of catastrophe. They condemn the dictatorial regime of Amin, who usurped power and they voice wishes for success to the new Afghan leadership in its struggle to save the revolution. On the other hand, the same parties voice doubts as to the expediency and rightfulness of the USSR's military aid to Afghanistan and some even call it interference harming this country's sovereignty and the cause of peace as a whole.

In that case the question arises: What is the international solidarity of revolutionaries? Does it consist only in moral and diplomatic support and verbal wishes for success, or does it also consist, under justified, extraordinary conditions, in rendering material aid including military aid, all the more so when it is a case of blatant, massive outside intervention?

The history of the revolutionary movement confirms the moral and political rightness of this form of aid and support. This was the case, for instance, in Spain in the thirties and in China in the twenties and thirties. Now that the system of socialist states exists, to deny the right to such aid would simply be strange. Under conditions where such an extreme necessity arises the Soviet Union acts in full accordance with the norms of peaceful coexistence enshrined in international enactments. To refuse to use the potential which the socialist countries possess would mean in fact avoiding fulfilling an international duty and returning the world to the times when imperialism would stifle any revolutionary movement with impunity as it saw fit. In this case, to fail to come to Afghanistan's aid would have meant handing over the Afghan revolution and people to be torn to pieces by the class enemies, imperialism and feudal reaction and at the same time objectively aiding imperialism in expanding the hotbed of international tension in this part of the world and making it even more dangerous.

The fact that the world has now found itself on the verge of a return to the cold war, that the process of detente has come to a standstill and its positive results have been challenged is explained not merely by imperialism's attempts to stifle the Afghan revolution and reinforce the front of antipopular, reactionary forces in the Middle East as a bulwark for U.S. policy in that region. Imperialism is using the events in Afghanistan as a pretext for further building up the struggle against the forces of peace and socialism, for stepping up the frontal offensive initiated even earlier against detente, the policy of peace and the positions of the communist and entire liberation movement.

That is why, in the international situation prevailing today, solidarity with revolutionary Afghanistan also means specific aid to that country's people and a contribution to safeguarding the peoples' security, to consolidating the overall positions of the forces of democracy and social progress, and that means to the cause of world peace.

PRAVDA CITES POLISH, LAO PAPERS ON BREZHNEV INTERVIEW

ID221533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 80 p 4 ID

[TASS roundup: "A Policy of Internationalism, Peace and Creation"]

[Excerpts] Foreign press materials an statements by prominent public and political figures indicate that all who cherish the interests of peace and detente approve the Soviet Union's foreign policy course and its position on very important present-day questions as set out in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's replies to the PRAVDA correspondent. At the same time, the press in many countries and world public circles are condemning the U.S. and NATO militarist intrigue and the anti-Soviet propaganda campaign they have unleashed.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the PZPR Central Committee organ TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, expressed the will of all peace-loving mankind for the continuation of detente. His replies to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions are filled with the deep belief that there is every reason for viewing the future with optimism. Despite the exacerbation of the international situation brought about by the intrigues of imperialism and reaction in connection with the events in Afghanistan, to the question whether detente remains the dominant trait in international relations we say with every confidence: "Yes!" The aggressive NATO circles want detente to be abandoned. But the socialist community countries have absolutely no intention of surrendering the fate of detente to those forces which currently oppose peaceful coexistence.

The paper SIANG PASASON, organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, resolutely condemned the subversive U.S. actions, in alinement with the forces of reaction and the Beijing hegemonists, against the free and revolutionary people of Afghanistan. Fully supporting the USSR's position as set ou in L.I. Brezhnev's replies, the paper stresses that the entire responsibility for the complication of the international situation at the junction of the seventies and eighties lies with U.S. imperialism and NATO reactionary circles seeking to secure military superiority over the socialist world, resurrect the cold war and make threats and diktat the norms of relations between states. The Lao people, the paper stresses, resolutely condemn this criminal policy, which contradicts the fundamental interests of all world peoples.

REPORT ON MOSCOW 93D CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

ID230817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 80 p 4 ID

[Unattributed report: "CEMA Executive Committee Session"]

[Text] The 93d CEMA Executive Committee session was held 15-17 January in Moscow.

The following representatives of countries on the Executive Committee and deputy heads of government took part in the session: A. Lukanov of Bulgaria; J. Marjai of Hungary; Huynh Tan Phat of Vietnam; G. Weiss of the GDR; F. Bravo of Cuba; M. Peljee of Mongolia; K. Secomski of Poland; P. Niculescu of Romania; K.F. Katushev of the USSR; R. Rohlicek of the CSSR.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the Yugoslav Government, S. Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and Yugoslavia's permanent representative to CEMA, took part in the Executive Committee's work. CEMA Secretary N.V. Faddeyev participated in the session. R. Rohlicek, CSSR representative on the Executive Committee, chaired the session.

The Executive Committee determined the measures that will be carried out in CEMA in connection with the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

The countries' representatives on the Executive Committee held consultations on topical questions of economic and scientific and technical policy and also on the main directions of mutual cooperation in 1981-1985. They noted the confident growth of their countries' socialist economies and mutual cooperation, and the successes achieved by their countries under the leadership of the communist and workers parties. An exchange of information on the course of socialist and communist building in the CEMA countries took place. The firm determination was expressed to continue to expand and deepen in every possible way the fraternal states' economic cooperation, and determination was reaffirmed to develop economic relations with other states irrespective of their socio-economic system, to oppose the deterioration of international relations and to struggle to eliminate discrimination and inequality. It was unanimously stressed that any attempts by imperialism to use economic ties for political pressure on the socialist countries are doomed to failure.

The Executive Committee examined progress in elaborating the drafts of a number of agreements to implement the measures in the long-term targeted cooperation program. The task was set of expediting the preparation of general agreements on organizing cooperation in constructing iron ore enterprises on USSR territory, opening up virgin lands in the northern part of the Gobi zone in Mongolia and comprehensively developing sugar and citrus fruit production in Cuba and production specialization and cooperation agreements for certain types of machine-building output.

Attaching great importance to questions of narrowing the gap between and equalizing the CEMA countries' economic development levels, the Executive Committee considered progress in elaborating within council organs measures aimed at accelerating the development of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's national economy and raising its efficiency.

Questions of improving the activity of a number of international economic organizations created by the CEMA countries were considered. Measures were outlined to improve the activity of the Interelektro international organization in developing multilateral production specialization and cooperation for electrical equipment industry output and in jointly developing standardized series of modern equipment. After discussing the proposals of the intergovernmental commission for cooperation among the socialist countries in the sphere of computer equipment, the Executive Committee stressed the importance of accelerating work for the creation by the CEMA countries of new computer facilities and organizing their production on the principles of profound specialization, cooperation and standardization.

The session determined the next tasks of international economic associations and pointed out the need to raise the effectiveness of their economic and coordinating activity to deepen production specialization and concentration and strengthen cooperation in insuring the high technical standards and quality of goods in the relevant sectors.

In connection with the upcoming conclusion of long-term trade agreements for 1981-1985 and also with a view to creating in the future appropriate conditions for developing reciprocal trade turnover, recommendations were adopted regarding the basis of contract prices in the CEMA countries' mutual trade in the coming 5-year period.

The Executive Committee approved the activity of the delegation of CEMA and the council member countries at the talks with the European Communities delegation in November 1979. The readiness of CEMA and the council member countries for further contacts with a view to elaborating a joint draft agreement was reaffirmed.

A plan was approved for CEMA's contacts with international economic and scientific and technical organizations in 1980. Certain other questions of economic cooperation were discussed and appropriate resolutions were adopted on them.

The Executive Committee session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual understanding.

HUYNH TAN PHAT COMMENTS TO TASS ON CEMA COOPERATION

ID220007 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1643 GMT 21 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Moscow, 21 January (TASS)--"The expansion of cooperation with the CEMA countries is an important factor on the path of the construction of socialism in our country," said Huynh Tan Phat, vice premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in conversation with a TASS correspondent. He was taking part in in the 93d session of the CEMA Executive Committee which took place in Moscow last week.

The CEMA countries gave great help to Vietnam in the years of its struggle with imperialist aggression and in the postwar resurrection of the country, Huynh Tan Phat continued. With the help of the Soviet Union, for example, about 200 large industrial enterprises and other facilities in different branches of industry have been built in Vietnam over the years of cooperation. Their importance for Vietnam is extremely great. These enterprises produce all the tin, sulphuric acid and superphosphates produced in the country, and more than 80 percent of the metal-cutting machine tools, more than 70 percent of the coal and 60 percent of the electric power. A large part of the credits used for this construction was given to Vietnam gratuitously.

The other countries of the socialist community give varied help and assistance to Vietnam too. They are taking part in construction of power plants and industrial enterprises, houses and schools and surveying for mineral resources and other work, Huynh Tan Phat went on. He said that the CEMA Executive Committee session discussed the development of cooperation and the giving of aid to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the restoration of the economy and the construction of the material and technical base for socialism.

In accordance with the agreements, the Soviet Union is already taking part in the reconstruction of the Hanoi railway junction, in extending the Hanoi-Haiphong road, in completing the construction of the Ahang Lung bridge across the Red River and in implementing other projects. A coal mine, a cement factory and other industrial enterprises will likewise be built jointly in the short term.

"The pledges adopted by the CEMA members yet again bring convincing evidence about the implementation of the principles of socialist internationalism," Huynh Tan Phat said. "We are deeply grateful to the CPSU, the Soviet people, to all the fraternal parties and countries, for the great and efficient help which they grant to Vietnam."

Vietnam possesses considerable natural resources and vast labor resources; however, the country's economy is experiencing difficult consequences of the 30 years of destructive war and neocolonialism, Huynh Tan Phat continued. Peaceful labor is being interfered with by Beijing's continuous provocations against the Vietnamese people. That is why we intend, with the aid of the countries of the community, to develop our industrial potential and agriculture rapidly.

In perspective, Vietnam can become a large exporter to the socialist market of grain, fruit, vegetables, fish, some technological agricultural products and industrial timber. We envisage widening deliveries of ore mining and light industry products and of traditional handicrafts. The chemical industry has favorable possibilities for participating in the international division of labor.

BOVIN DISCUSSES SALT II, RHODESIA, IRAN

LD222022 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

["International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bonvin, IZVESTIYA political observer]

[Excerpts] Good evening, comrades. The last International Panorama program of 1979, which was presented by Genrikh Borovik, was devoted to the 1970's. Today, we will continue with this subject but will tackle the issues in a slightly different manner: We will examine the legacies from the 1970's and the problems which were not solved during the past decade but which must be solved during the current one. One of the most important and most acute problems is still disarmament, military detente. Unfortunately, 1979 ended on a worrying note in this connection. The debate on the SALT II treaty in the U.S. Senate revealed strong and stubborn opposition. Behind the arguments of the enemies of the treaty the unwillingness of certain U.S. political circles to speak to us on an equal footing can be clearly seen. There appears to be a tendency to preserve the freedom of maneuvering in the field of rearmament at any cost and to achieve U.S. supremacy in the military strategic field. A few days ago, as you know, President Carter, referring to events in Afghanistan, asked the Senate to postpone indefinitely the final debate on SALT II. This makes the ratification of the treaty more problematical. It is evident that if the Americans do not ratify the treaty, a marked deterioration in Soviet-U.S. relations will result, with all the negative consequences for the general state of affairs in the world in the 1980's. The talks in Vienna on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe have been at a standstill for a long time. Here, too, our Western partners have clearly avoided serious, major political agreements.

The 1980's receive as a legacy a large number of contradictions in southern Africa, the last large racist enclave. The compromise worked out in London concerning Rhodesia is based as far as I understand on fairly shaky foundations, against a background of fundamental political and ideological differences and of rivalry between the various tribal groups. It is difficult to predict the outcome of the elections scheduled for 27-29 February. The only thing you can say today is that only with the preservation of the unity of the Patriotic Front--and that in itself is not such a simple task--will progressive forces hope to achieve success. Britain, South Africa and the whites in Rhodesia will apparently do everything to keep Muzorewa in power and thus legalize the neocolonialist regime. However, it is the movement around Rhodesia which makes the problem of Namibia and the problem of the main stronghold of racism and apartheid, the Republic of South Africa, more urgent and more acute.

In Iran, the spontaneous mass movement which lacks any kind of modern mature political leadership has pushed to the fore the Shi'ite clergy as the only real organizer of the revolution. Not so long ago Ayatollah Khomeyni was interviewed by the well-known Egyptian journalist, Haykal. After the interview, Haykal made the following comments: The imam believes that he has laid the beginnings of a struggle of truth against lies and good against evil. He is a man of the seventh century who broke into the 20th century at the speed of a flying bullet moved by the forces of the past. Who knows what utter destruction will be done by this bullet in the present or in the future. This is the essence of the crisis. I do not agree that this is the main point of the crisis. We must say that the desire to seek answers to present day problems in the past is not such a rare phenomenon.

CARTER MESSAGE OUTLINES 'COURSE TOWARD CONFRONTATION'

LD221826 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

["Following a Course Towards Confrontation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, January 22, TASS--The United States President J. Carter sent the traditional State of the Union message to Congress. This lengthy document sets out the administration's foreign-policy programme for 1980--the year of Presidential elections. The message sets up an overt U.S. claim to world domination, proclaims a course towards confrontation and renunciation of the achievements of detente, and puts forward a conception of reliance on U.S. military might and strength.

The President's message gives the details of the five-year militarist program which he put forward earlier as a "general direction" of the U.S. administration's activities in the international arena in the 1980's. In the message it is being demanded that the U.S. people "pay whatever price is required" for the country to assert a leading role in the world and be prepared for "sacrifices which the implementation of the five-year programme will require."

It is clear from the message that the USA intends to carry on the policy of military and economic blackmail with regard to Iran. At the same time the President tried to cover this by arguing that it is the Soviet Union, and not the USA, that is being ostensibly threatening Iran. He attempted to assume a "right" to refer to Iran and Afghanistan as a vital sphere of the USA.

J. Carter explained all this by the growth of U.S. interest in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf area. The President stated that the Persian Gulf became a vitally important area for the USA, since the region produces two thirds of the world export of oil.

Thus, the United States President set it as a first priority state task to ensure an unimpeded access for U.S. monopolies on U.S. terms to other people's sources of energy and raw materials. Correspondingly, he contended to a "right" of the USA to interfere, by means of "rapid deployment forces," in the internal affairs of other states which possess raw materials or are situated on oil supply routes.

The President of the United States justifies all those overtly interventionist designs with regard to any country, in any part of the globe, by trite inventions about a "Soviet military threat".

He assured with a serious air that a threat to the revolution and people of Iran emanates not from U.S. policy, but from the Soviet actions in the region. He said all this despite the Iranian leaders' repeated statements about a threat which the U.S. aggressive policy is creating to Iran's security, and despite the fact that it is exactly the United States, and not the Soviet Union, that concentrated a powerful naval armada near Iran's shores and is openly threatening with a blockade and even an invasion of Iran.

The President's message leaves no doubt that the promises that he has once made to annually reduce military expenditure were only a pre-election trick. "Every year since 1976 (i.e., since Carter was elected to the Presidency) there has been a real increase in our defence spending," he admitted. References to the effect that "the Soviet Union has built a war machine far beyond any reasonable requirements for their own defence and security" are being made only to cover up U.S. own unprecedented build-up of military might. J. Carter reported that for the 1981 fiscal year U.S. military expenditure is set at over 158 billion dollars. This is five per cent more in real terms than the appropriations for 1980.

This vast sum is intended first of all for the creation of still more destructive means of warfare--for the expansion and modernization of nuclear missile forces, for the production of cruise missiles, the new submarine Trident, the new missile MX, etc. It is not fortuitous that the question of commitment to continue the process of arms control is at the bottom of the list of U.S. policy priorities.

The message again reaffirms the Washington administration's intention to impose on the participants in the bloc of NATO and on some other countries the White House's course of militant antagonism. J. Carter boasts that the U.S. initiative prompted U.S. allies to increase their military expenditures. He described as "an historic step" the fact that the United States managed to impose on NATO countries the decision on the production of new types of U.S. nuclear-missile weapons and on their deployment in the territories of a number of West European countries, and on an increase in NATO's air and armoured forces.

Developing its course towards blocking the international efforts to lessen war danger, to strengthen peace and reduce the arms race, the U.S. administration is trying to talk with the Soviet Union in cold-war language. Like in the days of Truman, the message issues threats to make the Soviet Union pay 'a heavy price' for its principled course. J. Carter boasts of the arbitrary discriminatory measures taken by the United States with regard to the Soviet Union in breach of the treaty commitments. He openly states that he is now busy trying to secure that its NATO allies adopt additional multilateral measures.

The entire message by J. Carter is imbued with the idea of stepping up the arms race. He completely passes over in silence such a substantial matter as the relaxation of international tensions. The entire foreign-policy program, dominated by situational, pre-election considerations, is permeated with cold-war spirit and with the striving to aggravate the international situation.

Reformulation of Truman Doctrine

LD221850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Gennadiy Shishkin commentary from the "Topical Problems of International Life" series: "Washington's Course--The Aggravation of the International Situation"]

[Text] In response to requests from radio listeners including (Aleksey Telyanikov) from Moscow, (Mikhail Korinev) from Leningrad, and (Viktor Pershin) from Yurma village in Permskaya Oblast, the subject of today's talk is the complication of the international situation, in connection with the fact that Washington has now obviously adopted a course hostile to the cause of detente, a course for spiraling the arms race, which leads to increasing the danger of war.

The Pentagon is building up its naval presence near the shores of Iran and is working on plans to mine or set up a blockade in the Strait of Hormuz, for the purposes of isolating Iran from the outside world. The United States, in cooperation with China, is training and bringing into Afghanistan bands of their mercenaries and agents, supplying them with weapons. The White House is threatening the Soviet Union with new hostile discriminatory actions and sending emissaries to Western Europe to win its NATO allies over to the same cause. And all this is taking place to the accompaniment of a malicious and slanderous anti-Soviet campaign.

Its direction and tone is determined by U.S. President Carter himself, speaking now not as a responsible statesman, but as provincial politician, who lacks confidence in himself, conducting a preelection campaign and ingratiating himself before the strong men of America.

In front of me is a pile of the latest issues of American newspapers and magazines. All of them hypocritically bewail the causes of peace, detente and disarmament. The U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT magazine carries an obituary on its front page--"Detente 1972-1980." Another weekly, NEWSWEEK, hastens to declare a new cold war on account of the same thing. And all this is accompanied by the same propagandist refrain: The Soviet Union has buried detente.

We Soviet people have a precise and clear answer to all this monstrous conglomeration of lies and slander. The gentlemen of the American newspapers and magazines first have the wrong address and second mistake what they desire for the truth. Paraphrasing the well-known saying of Mark Twain, one could say that the rumors about the death of detente being put about by American propaganda are premature. As far as those who are really guilty of the fact that quite a perceptible blow has recently been dealt to the policy of detente are concerned, their address is well known. They are the ruling circles of the United States, who are today unilaterally and arbitrarily rendering null and void the agreements, treaties and accords bearing their own signatures and the signatures of their predecessors. From the very time President Nixon declared, not out of love for the Soviet Union of course, but taking into account the reality of the irreversible change which had occurred in the world in the correlation of forces, a course leading away from confrontation and toward talks, there has been a growing struggle in the United States between two trends.

On one hand there was a trend for strengthening the relaxation of international tension; on the other hand, for undermining it, for trying to unleash, in the words of NEWSWEEK, a second cold war.

When Carter was seeking election as president 4 years ago, he made over 600 promises to voters. Listed they take up 112 pages. The main ones were: A reduction of the military budget by $5-7 billion annually, the limitation of supplies of American weaponry abroad, control over the proliferation of nuclear weaponry and the conclusion with the Soviet Union of a second treaty on the limitation of strategic arms. In short, promises (?to develop) detente. All these promises have now been thrown into the rubbish bin to suit the hawks, those extremely reactionary circles in the United States for whom detente and the constructive development of Soviet-American relations were unacceptable from the very beginning.

Instead of reducing military expenditure, the Carter administration has (?sacrificed) it to the arms race and worked out a 5-year program for its annual increase by 5 percent in real terms above the rise in prices. During the time Carter has been in power, supplies of American weapons abroad have not only not been reduced but on the contrary have increased by more than 150 percent. And even the SALT II treaty, signed last summer by Carter himself, has been shelved. From the White House there resound openly hawkish screams. As the New York TIMES reports, President Carter is diligently trying on the frock-coat of the late U.S. President Harry Truman, who earned himself the unenviable glory of father of the cold war.

Carter, the newspaper writes, is perceiving a certain parallel in his actions with Truman's harsh reaction to the Soviet threat, as a result of which the Truman doctrine was born in the period following the end of World War II. Just like Truman, the New York TIMES stresses, Carter intends to exert maximum pressure on the Soviet Union. Washington has given wide publicity to Carter's forthcoming speech at a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress to take place on the evening of 23 January. It is reported that in his traditional message about the situation in the country, he will formulate his variant of the Truman doctrine.

It is stressed that this will also be a doctrine of the so-called holding back of the Soviet Union. Only it will not be in Greece and Turkey as they insisted in Truman's time, but in Iran and Afghanistan.

Clearly, now just as then, events in countries remote from the United States are merely a pretext for aggravating the world situation. As for the fabrications about the Soviet threat, they serve the same purpose of covering over their own aggressive schemes and activities.

In Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's replies to questions by a PRAVDA correspondent, it is stressed with all resoluteness that the allegations that the Soviet Union has some expansionist plans regarding Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan or any other countries in this region are absolutely false. There is real and not fabricated aggression in this region coming from the United States and Chinese hegemonists acting together with it. Washington is full of impotent fury over the fact that exactly a year ago, the shah, under whom Iran had been placed in a position of total political, military and economic dependence on the United States, was swept away by a powerful wave of popular wrath.

With the overthrow of the shah, there began a new era in the history of Iran. This was not to the liking of the American patrons of the tyrant. This is why, as they now stress in Tehran, the struggle continues. Only one manifestation of that terrible, mankind-hating force, whose name is American imperialism, has been abolished. This is who unleashed the unprecedented campaign of terror, pressure and blackmail against Iran. Using as a pretext the students' seizure of the American Embassy in Tehran, Washington is preparing for an economic blockade of Iran and is threatening open military intervention, having concentrated near the Iranian shores one of the largest armada of ships, including aircraft carriers, since World War II.

American imperialism tried to compensate for its lost positions in Iran by drawing neighboring Afghanistan into its orbit. But the 1978 April revolution, as a result of which the Afghan people took its fate into its own hands and stepped onto the path of independence and freedom, was an obstacle on this path. The United States tried to get around this obstacle by organizing and arming internal counterrevolution. Thousands and tens of thousands of mercenaries and whole enlistments, armed and trained under the guidance of the CIA, were dispatched into the territory of Afghanistan and neighboring Pakistan and China. At the end of last year, this incessant intervention created a real threat of Afghanistan losing its independence, turning it into an imperialist military springboard on the southern border of our country.

At the request of the legal government of friendly neighboring Afghanistan, the Soviet Union came to the assistance of the Afghan people. The safety and independence of Afghanistan have now been secured. The seat of serious threat to the safety of the Soviet States has also been removed. This time, the chain of interventions organized by American imperialism since World War II, when the Americans used the hands of mercenaries to stifle the liberty of Guatemala, when the henchmen of American imperialism crushed democracy in Chile, killing President Allende and when mercenaries dealt with the peoples of Africa, has been broken.

Washington, irritated by the failure of its expansionist plans in Iran and Afghanistan, is now trying to depict its aggressive acts before the whole world as a measure it was forced to take. The events in Iran and Afghanistan are being used by the White House as a pretext for implementing plans which were nurtured long ago in the Washington corridors of power.

The new Carter doctrine is already being publicized by American propaganda as a general strategy for the 1980's. I have in my hands a book entitled "Grand Strategy for the 1980's."

As we can see the title of the Carter doctrine coincides almost word for word with the title of this book, and of course it was published in Washington back in 1978 by the so-called American Enterprise Institute, which, along with the Committee on the Present Danger, the Coalition for Peace Through Strength and other similar organizations, is one of the brains trusts of the Washington hawks. This book was written by well-known American generals and admirals under the leadership of the no less well known leader of the American ultras, former Defense Secretary Laird.

And so, if you take a look at this book it turns out that not only the title but also the content of the new Carter doctrine is copied from the delirious ideas of American warriors who went off their heads in the Vietnam adventure. They reject the conclusion drawn up by realistically minded American politicians concerning the irreversibility of the changes which have taken place in the world and the emergence of an approximate nuclear parity between the Soviet Union and the United States, and concerning the inevitability of a transition in relations between them from confrontation to talks.

Thus Admiral Zumwalt, the former chief of U.S. Naval Operations, states: It is vitally important for the future of the United States that the correlation of strategic nuclear arms be altered in our favor, for, as he asserts, a strategic nuclear superiority gives the one who possesses it the ability to compel others and to achieve his aims without a single shot being fired, either nuclear or conventional. Leaving aside the practical realism of the prospect which the admiral outlines of gaining victory and imposing one's own will on others without a single shot being fired, it is nevertheless relevant to ask: What are the American strategists setting out to achieve with the aid of force?

This question was answered most cynically of all by General Milton, former U.S. representative in the NATO Military Committee. We are faced, he asserts, with the gloomy prospect of a world in which there are too many people and too few resources, a world in which the efforts to maintain the standard of living of the developed countries will come into direct conflict in other places with the efforts simply to survive. This will be a world in which force will determine a great deal, and possibly everything: Only force will be able to promote the establishment of an orderly, although possibly unjust, distribution of goods, says the American general.

What relation do these delirious ideas bear to the publicized Carter doctrine? As it turns out, a most direct one. According to Middleton, the well-informed New York TIMES military observer, the Carter doctrine reflects a change in the strategic position of the United States which has occurred in the past decade. The essence of it is that from the economic point of view the United States can no longer count on its own resources alone, from this step the impudent claims of the author of the (?original) Truman doctrine to unhindered access for American monopolies to others' sources of energy and raw materials. The average American has long been trained to think that the United States has a sacred right to the riches of other countries and that it may dispose of them as it sees fit, thinking only of its own advantage. This aspect of the American way of life has incidentally provided many Americans with quite tangible material advantages. Now that the shameless plundering of other countries and peoples is becoming increasingly difficult, as a result of the mighty spread of the national liberation movement, Washington is again taking up the big stick.

The logic of the apostles of the general strategy is simple to the point of being primitive: American imperialism established its domination over weaker countries by force, and in spite of everything it is by force that it intends to preserve it.

Taking stock of the limited nature of its own possibilities, Washington is desperately trying to include the states of Western Europe and Japan in its aggressive, interventionist course. By intimidation with fabrications about the Soviet military threat, by crude pressure and by blackmail, it is seeking to win from them not only approval of Washington's adventurist actions but also the adoption of similar measures of their own.

This is what Christopher, the deputy secretary of state of the United States, has engaged in the other day in Brussels at the session of the Common Market Council and at the meeting of the NATO Council. Along with efforts to undermine detente and to push Western Europe onto the path of adventures in the military and political field, he was trying to weaken the West European competitors, urging them to embark on curtailing their beneficial trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The participants in the Brussels meeting gave an unambiguous rebuff to these solicitations. The representatives of France, West Germany, Italy, Turkey, Denmark and Norway categorically came out against the so-called sanctions with regard to the Soviet Union which Washington was trying to impose. The Federal Government, stated Schmidt, chancellor of the FRG, will not allow the events in Afghanistan to endanger everything which has been achieved in relations between East and West in the past 10 years. For his part, Francois-Poncet, French minister of foreign affairs, stressed that France would not come out with initiatives capable of renewing the cold war and did not intend to use its trade relations for political purposes.

Attempts to intimidate the Soviet Union and to blackmail it with the threat of unleashing a second cold war are doomed to failure. As events in the world show, and as many sober-minded American figures rightly suppose, the era of gunboat diplomacy and of cold wars, not to mention hot ones, has faded into the past never to return. In the nuclear age there is no rational alternative to the policy of detente and peaceful cooperation between states on a basis of equal rights. Even old enemies of our country in the United States have been forced to admit this now.

General Taylor, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, comes out with a serious warning to those who dream of reviving the past superiority of the United States by means of an arms race: The times have changed, stresses the general, and many of the advantages which allowed us to pursue an ambitious policy have diminished or have disappeared altogether. In the field of strategic nuclear arms we can claim no more than a substantial parity with the Soviet Union. Rejecting the shortsightedness of the White House's adventurist actions, sober-minded Americans and the peoples of the whole world, in the struggle to consolidate peace, draw strength from the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev: We know that the will of the peoples has beaten a path through all obstacles to that positive trend which is meaningfully expressed by the word detente. Soviet people, continued Comrade Brezhnev, and our friends abroad may be sure that the Leninist foreign policy course is unshakeable. This course combines a consistent love of peace with a firm rebuff to aggression. It has justified itself in the past decades and we shall continue to follow it.

'Carter Doctrine', Brinkmanship

LD221852 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Our observer Yuriy Soltan comments on the new foreign policy doctrine that the American administration is working out. Here is what he writes:

The doctrine adopted comes into being but it has already been named the Carter doctrine. [sentence as heard] The President is expected to introduce it on Wednesday evening in Congress where he will deliver the State of the Union message. The main provisions of the doctrine have already been circulated by the White House to its trusted journalists, as it often does on such occasions. They were also outlined in principle in the State of the Union message which the President submitted to Congress on Monday. Observers stress that this will be a long term foreign policy program similar to the one worked out under President Truman in the postwar years. The program is spearheaded against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries against the developing countries and also against the nations fighting to win national independence and social progress.

The doctrine, as you can see, hardly offers anything new. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the doctrine's nature is obvious. It has failed to bring any laurels to the United States. Vietnam is sufficient proof of this. Even American leaders themselves question its soundness after all. But (?it) does not seem that the doctrine becomes less dangerous only because it is unfounded. The Soviet Union, of course, is not a country that can be intimidated easily (?but) otherwise the world situation can be aggravated to the point of extremity. President Carter has declared that the United States is prepared to resort to any actions including military. It proposed that a network of military bases on foreign territories be expanded. Special emphasis is laid on the areas of the Middle East and southwest Asia. There is a plan to make the presence of the American fleet in the Indian Ocean a permanent affair. Measures are being taken to step up the deployment of punitive forces including the so-called quick reaction corps in the region.

Restrictions imposed by Congress on the activity of the Central Intelligence Agency are expected to be lifted to give the organization a free hand in interfering and carrying out subversion in other countries.

The Washington administration expects China to play an increasing role in the realization of the doctrine. More and more pressure is being brought on NATO so that the bloc can broaden the sphere of its military activities. And nuclear arms programs are being revised in terms of their expansion.

The realization of the new doctrine would amount in practice to an attempt to bring the world to the brinkmanship [as heard] of a new war. It would damage the relaxation process and would enhance the danger of armed conflicts. While calling the public's attention to the danger of such policies pursued by the United States, the Soviet Union continues to believe, as President Brezhnev has stated, that the policy of easier tensions has every chance to remain the leading trend in international relations. The Soviet Union will continue to lend every effort in insuring lesser tension and combining, as Leonid Brezhnev put it, the consistent peace efforts with a firm rebuff to any aggression.

Further Comment

LD222206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1721 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich and Pavel Ptashnikov]

[Text] U.S. President Carter sent Congress the annual State of the Union message. In the field of internal policy the President stressed that the greatest problems remain inflation, the national budget deficit and the energy crisis.

He even admitted that unemployment has grown sharply in the country recently. As regards the foreign policy part of the document, in essence it stresses the intention of the present U.S. administration to carry out a policy from a position of strength, a policy of aggravating the international situation. It is clear from the message that the White House intends to increase the military budget by $20 billion in the coming financial year. This, the President warns, will demand certain sacrifices--obviously a hint that the problems of inflation, unemployment, and energy will again be put off for the future. But there is no price, the message says, which we would not pay for the United States to remain the strongest state. America does not intend, the document shows, to abandon its plans to deploy new types of medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe. The expansion of military aid to foreign states is planned, in particular Pakistan, on whose territory tens of thousands of armed saboteurs are being trained to be sent into neighboring Afghanistan. Also, the creation of the so-called "swift reaction corps" for expeditionary operations in various parts of the world where something may threaten American interests, is confirmed. All this, if the present occupant of the White House is to be believed, is being done in order to take up the challenge made to the United States and to protect peace throughout the world.

However, to believe this phraseology is rather difficult, as in fact, everything is quite different. No speeches about the communist threat can hide the fact that the present sharp worsening of the world situation is the work of the Washington administration and those who come to its aid. The United States began long ago to creep back to the stands of the cold war and a policy of strength, but this became especially clear recently. The current policy of President Carter is very reminiscent of the Truman doctrine during the cold war--the thrusting back of communism and balancing on the brink of war.

It is expected that President Carter will set out his doctrine in greater detail in Congress tomorrow, where he will speak about the situation in the country in an address to the nation. This will be essentially a development of the ideas in the written State of the Union message, which we have been talking about and which has already been sent to Congress. Thus, as observers point out, this will be a long-term policy, a spearhead directed against the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries, against the developing countries, against the peoples fighting for national independence and social progress. This is obviously not a new doctrine; U.S. leaders themselves were forced to admit its lack of foundation, but previously it cost the world, and the United States itself, dearly.

'Bellicose Nature'

LD231044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0310 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] According to AP, U.S. President Carter is to deliver his State of the Union message to Congress today.

It is expected that in it he will set out the course of Washington's new foreign policy, which has already been called the Carter doctrine. Its outlines have been defined in a written message on the state of the nation, which the President sent to Congress yesterday. In acquainting oneself with the main features of this long-term policy it is not difficult to note its, I would say, bellicose nature, which is capable of extremely aggravating the world situation. Thus, President Carter states that the United States is ready to undertake any actions, including military ones.

There are plans to extend the network of military bases in foreign territories. A permanent presence for the U.S. Navy in the Indian Ocean is planned. Measures are being adopted to speed up deployment of the so-called "quick reaction forces" intended for conducting punitive actions in various parts of the world.

Special emphasis is put on the area of the Near East and southwest Asia.

Many observers compare Carter's plans with regard to these areas with the ill-famed Truman doctrine for post-war Europe, which, as you will remember, brought no glory.

U.S. SEEKING 'REVENGE' FOR IRAN BY 'QUELLING' AFGHANISTAN

LD230839 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Article by P. Kotlyar and R. Urazayev: "Hypocrites"]

[Excerpts] Lies, hypocrisy and slander are what the imperialists constantly use to conceal their unseemly actions. The desire to shift the blame and turn facts upside down are what lies at the basis of the ballyhoo recently raised anew in the West and above all the United States around the alleged "Soviet threat" and of the hypocritical campaign about events in Afghanistan.

The United States is using the slanderous racket around the Soviet Union's aid to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in an attempt not only to conceal or justify its most flagrant intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, including Afghanistan itself, but also to mount a broad offensive against detente, peaceful coexistence and disarmament.

History attests that from the first days of its existence Soviet Russia came to the defense of the national independence and territorial inviolability of other states, including Persia and Afghanistan--something enshrined in the March 1918 Brest-Litovsk Treaty.

The Soviet Union remains loyal to this day to Lenin's behest, to the policy of internationalism and of support and aid for the national liberation struggle in all parts of our world.

At the request of the peoples and governments of Vietnam, Cuba, Ethiopia, Angola and many other countries of the world, our country, fulfilling its sacred international duty, has on each occasion rendered them the necessary moral, political and economic aid in their struggle for freedom, national independence and territorial integrity and for true democracy and peace.

Here, and this is very important, any form of aid we give is selfless. The Soviet Union has never made any form of aid to other countries conditional on any selfish political or economic goals encroaching on these countries' interests.

Interference in other countries' internal affairs, aggression and even the threat of force are alien to the very nature of socialism. "Relations between Afghanistan and the USSR are built on mutual respect for independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs," the Kabul NEW TIMES newspaper wrote in a recent editorial.

As for the United States, it is precisely the country which sends its warships, aircraft and troops thousands of kilometers from their territory, creating a threat to other states' security.

It is not the Soviet Union but the United States which is flagrantly violating the sovereignty of Iran and Afghanistan today. The United States in unison with Beijing has turned Pakistan's territory into a bridgehead for intervention against Afghanistan.

Having lost its positions in Iran, Washington tried to take revenge in Afghanistan with a view to quelling the Afghan revolution in blood, placing its own puppets at the head of that country and turning its territory into an important stronghold for radioelectronic espionage against the Soviet Union. However, this card of the world gendarme's was trumped too. The determination of the Afghan people, who remained loyal to the April 1978 revolution and overthrew the bloody power of H. Amin, upset U.S. imperialism's calculations.

In the face of the increased threat of outside armed invasion, the Afghan Government, on the basis of the 1978 treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and acting in strict accordance with the spirit and letter of the UN Charter, appealed to its proven and loyal friend the Soviet Union for political, moral and economic aid, including military aid.

Could the Soviet Union refuse such aid to its friend and neighbor in its struggle to preserve the gains of the April revolution; its struggle for freedom and sovereignty, at a moment of grave trial?

Of course not. Such a refusal would have been a betrayal of the principles of internationalism, of our duty and our very friendship with Afghanistan, at whose source the great Lenin stood.

The aid we have given to Afghanistan quite understandably failed to please U.S. imperialism and the Chinese leadership. A noisy, hypocritical campaign accusing the USSR of "interference in Afghanistan's internal affaris" has been unleashed now in the West, and above all in the United States.

Enough, gentlemen! No one will succeed in shifting the blame for the international crimes which are being committed. It is well known that since 1950 the United States, in violation of international law and the UN Charter, has on over 100 occasions used its armed forces against independent states. Is there any need to recall on every occasion U.S. intervention in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Cuba, Lebanon, the Dominican Republic and other countries? Is there any need to enumerate the countries where U.S. cutthroat mercenaries have committed their outrages?

The peoples remember this well, and know that U.S. imperialism and its executive--the White House--support the most reactionary dictatorial regimes. To this day the overthrown tyrants Somoza and Reza Pahlavi are among their best friends.

Unfortunately, Carter and a number of other transatlantic figures are totally unwilling to understand that neither the new international adventures they are planning nor the anti-Soviet campaign they are stoking, accompanied by a new twist in the arms race and the curtailment of relations of cooperation with our country and the curtailment of relations of cooperation with our country and the freezing of SALT II ratification, can compensate for U.S. foreign policy failures but will aggravate the U.S. international position still further.

POLICY TO ENCIRCLE INDIA, AID PAKISTAN SCORED

LD221459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Veniamin Shurygin "Commentator's Column": "India's Concern"]

[Text] Delhi--The Indian public is following with concern the development of the situation in South Asia in connection with President Carter's decision on mass deliveries of arms to Pakistan and the increasing American-Chinese military cooperation. This concern is quite natural in view of the lessons of recent history, and also the nature of current U.S. policy. Washington makes no secret of the fact that the strengthening of Pakistan's military might is aimed at turning Pakistan into a counterweight to India and a "bastion against the spread of communism."

It is well known what the Dulles doctrine of creating such "bastions" in Asia once brought. The Indians remember that every time the United States has armed Pakistan, that country has aimed the weapons obtained against India.

According to reports from Islamabad, the public in Pakistan is also unenthusiastic about the deliveries of American weapons being foisted on that country. Sensible circles there are evidently aware that to act as an accomplice of the United States is a danger to Pakistan's national interests.

Concern is also caused in India by the growing American-Chinese rapprochement. As U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown stated after his recent visit to Beijing, the United States and the Chinese have common interests in South Asia. But after all, India is a major power in that region, and it is by no means a matter of indifference to India on what "common interests" the rapprochement between Washington and Beijing is based.

It is known that China still holds 36,000 square km of Indian territory which it occupied in 1962. It constructed the Karakoram highway with the clear intention of outflanking India. The press here reports on the involvement of external forces, primarily Beijing, in destabilizing the situation in the northeastern regions of India, part of which is still depicted on Chinese maps as PRC territory. H. Brown's statement on "common interests" can only be regarded as a carte blanche for Beijing in its expansionist aspirations. The stepping up of the American military presence in the Indian Ocean also constitutes a considerable danger to India, in the opinion of Delhi political circles.

India, which firmly and consistently follows an independent line in foreign policy, clearly does not fit in with U.S. global hegemonist plans. This explains the unconcealed U.S. desire to "encircle" that country.

'INSOMNIAC' VANCE CONCEIVES IRAN BLOCKADE, IMPERILS PEACE

LD231103 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[E. Mukhin rejoinder: "Half Asleep"]

[Text] It seems that U.S. Secretary of State Vance has been suffering from insomnia. The reason, it transpires, is as follows. "Night and day," he confessed the other day to a New York correspondent, "I am thinking about a settlement of the conflict with Iran. I frequently wake up nights wondering if there is still some unexplored possibility which we should try to exploit." On waking in the middle of the night full of anxiety about state affairs the secretary of state does not try to go back to sleep by taking a sleeping pill or, by autosuggestion. Instead he gets out of bed and "thinks the whole thing through again in an attempt to come up with something new."

But the fruits of thinking when you are half asleep are plain to see. The "sleepless nights" of Mr Vance and his colleagues in the Washington administration are turning into a threat to organize a naval blockade of Iran, for which purpose the United States has assembled an armada in the Persian Gulf, and into a threat to mine the Strait of Hormuz, through which Iran gets foodstuffs and other goods and Iranian oil is exported.

How dear, how very dear the nocturnal vigils of Secretary Vance and Co. could cost the cause of peace and security. It is time they heeded the voice of the world public, which is expressing well-founded alarm at the results of their "insomnia," and abandoned their militarist adventures.

NATURE, PURPOSE OF U.S. NAVAL FORCES DEPLOYED NEAR IRAN

ID221241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 80 p 6 ID

[Vice Adm A. Gontayev article: "A Threat to Iran"]

[Text] The world press and radio are full of reports on U.S. military preparations in the Near and Middle East region. The biggest naval grouping since World War II is concentrated in the Arabian Sea near Iran.

Reporting that the aircraft carriers Kitty Hawk, Midway, Forrestal, Coral Sea and Nimitz are taking part in the "operation being prepared against Iran," Western news media stresses that all these ships are (or, as in the case of the Nimitz, soon will be) located close enough to Tehran for the aircraft on board to strike the Iranian capital.

The New York TIMES noted that "there are 21 American ships in the Indian Ocean." "In the last 4 months," the newspaper reported, "the numerical strength of American naval forces in that region has quadrupled." This means that the United States began to build up its armed forces in that region long before the American hostages were seized in Tehran on 4 November.

What is the nature of the U.S. naval grouping which is concentrated in the Indian Ocean and which is being constantly reinforced?

To answer this question it must be taken into account that the grouping includes aircraft carriers of all the main types of ships of that class which exist in the U.S. Navy. Their displacement is 60,000-90,000 tons, their length up to 300 meters, their width about 40 meters and their speed 30 knots (54 km per hour). The Midway and the Coral Sea were designed before World War II, the Forrestal is a representative of the first postwar series and the Kitty Hawk of the second, and the Nimitz is the second nuclear aircraft carrier, a modern ship which came into service in May 1975. Its flight deck has an area of 2 hectares. It has a crew of 6,286 men, of whom 3,000 belong to their air arm.

The assault aircraft carrier is the nucleus of the airborne assault force, which also includes 608 security ships--cruisers, destroyers, frigates. Airborne assault forces can operate independently or as part of an aircraft carrier assault formation.

Aircraft carrier assault formations, which consist of two to four airborne assault forces, can employ 90-180 assault aircraft, 60-120 fighters and 30-60 reconnaissance and other special aircraft. The formation is capable of striking at a range of about 1,800 km. With replenishments of fuel and ammunition stores at sea, an aircraft carrier assault formation can operate for 50-80 days without calling at a base.

Thus the armada aimed at Iran apparently consists of two aircraft carrier assault formations (in the Arabian and Mediterranean seas), each of which consists of two airborne assault forces; a fifth force, headed by the Nimitz, is approaching to reinforce the aircraft carrier assault formation maneuvering near Iran.

In view of the increasingly frequent references in recent weeks to the terms "marines" and "U.S. naval landing craft," let us speak about these forces too, briefly. Their purpose is to seize bridgeheads and fulfill policing and punitive functions. The total numerical strength of the U.S. Marines is 192,000 men. This includes ground forces in divisions of 16,000 men each, rear services, and airborne groups in four air arms (about 1,200 combat planes and helicopters.) It is planned to form expeditionary divisions of about 43,000 men each to take part in major seaborne landing operations.

The marines are conveyed by special landing craft, of which the U.S. Navy has about 70.

That is the nature of the U.S. naval grouping in the Indian Ocean, whose presence in the region is associated with the Iranian crisis.

Does this mean that, as soon as the crisis is settled, the American naval forces will leave the area? This question was answered by the New York TIMES on 6 January this year. It headed its article on this question "Crises Force the United States To Plan for a Permanent Naval Presence in the Indian Ocean."

CARTER, MUBARAK MEET, COMMENT ON LINOWITZ 'MISSION'

LD181700 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 18, TASS-TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports: A meeting was held here between U.S. President J. Carter and Egyptian Vice President H. Mubarak. A White House statement released does not mention the chief item of the negotiations although the local press notes that the meeting focused mainly on broadening U.S. military presence in the Middle East and creation of U.S. military bases in the region. As is know, Egypt has already "obligingly" offered to the United States some military facilities in its own territory. Recently, even first joint exercises were staged by U.S. and Egyptian airforce relying on Egyptian bases. In response to the offer of its territory to the Pentagon Egypt obtained from the United States a commitment to increase military aid by bringing it up to the level of three billion dollars in the coming five years. This money will be used for supplying Cairo with modern fighter bombers F-16 and M-60 tanks. At present Egypt is being supplied with F-4 fighters and other weapons to the tune of 1.4 billion dollars received by Cairo as a pay-off for its sell-out of the interests of the Arab countries as a result of the Camp David deal concluded with Israel. However, judging by the statement of the "hawk" Senator H. Jackson Egypt is prepared to go a step further and, together with the United States, intends to take part in military operations to "protect" oil fields, i.e., to take part in an open intervention against countries of the Middle East. The U.S. President, according to the press, also informed the visitor from Egypt about the scheduled, for the end of January, trip to the Middle East of his special envoy S. Linowitz. The mission during which the Washington emissary is to visit Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Morocco represents another U.S. manoeuvre aimed at undermining the unity of Arab countries opposed to the Camp David deal. Simultaneously, Linowitz will, according to Washington POST, sound the attitude of these Arab countries to the build-up by the United States of its military presence and the offer to it of military bases in the Middle East. All this provides yet another confirmation to the firm desire of U.S. ruling circles to transform the Middle East into an area of permanent U.S. military presence and Egypt into an obedient agent for implementing aggressive military-strategic plans of Washington.

REJOINDER ISSUED ON XINHUA CLAIMS ABOUT FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN

LD221317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[K. Ivanov "Rejoinder": "Not Knowing When To Stop"]

[Text] When it comes to anti-Soviet nonsense XINHUA can clearly dispute the lead with its partners across the ocean. It is said that XINHUA's stuff now has a reputation as the standard for "information" in the Western propaganda kitchens.

Here, for instance, is XINHUA's latest model of output. The agency unhesitatingly claims that "a fierce struggle by the Afghan people against the aggressive Soviet troops" is going on in Afghanistan. After that it launches yet another canard: In the last 10 days, XINHUA discloses, the Russians have lost 900-1,200 men, 7 Soviet aircraft have been shot down, tanks have been captured and so on and so forth.

There is a saying: Lie, but know when to stop. XINHUA does not know when to stop in its lies. The hope of the Beijing scribblers who concoct the phenomenal ravings is simple: sensation-hungry Western propaganda, you see, will pick up the fairytale about "fighting" and it will make the rounds.

As is well known, XINHUA's provocative fantasy has already been refuted in Western agencies' reports from Kabul. However, the Chinese concocters are still clinging to it. It is clear why. It has an important aim: To conceal behind a crude lie the true reasons for events in Afghanistan, in which, not least, Beijing is implicated; to hide the fact that the weapons received in the saboteurs' camps on Pakistani territory come from China; to hide the face that mercenaries trained by Chinese instructors are raiding Afghan territory from outside, killing people and destroying settlements in an attempt to disorganize the Afghan people's normal life.

But the unpleasant truth will come out....

JAPANESE PAPER CRITICIZES CARTER'S OLYMPICS 'MACHINATIONS'

LD230928 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 23, TASS--The Japanese Communist newspaper AKAHATA strongly criticized today in its editorial U.S. President Carter's interference in the Olympic movement and his attempts to prevent holding of the 1980 Olympics in Moscow. The newspaper stresses, in particular, that these machinations, designed to exert political pressure on the International Olympic Committee and national Olympic committees, to introduce serious difficulties in the Olympic movement and aggravate tension in international relations, should be condemned by broad world public opinion.

JAPANESE-SOVIET TRADE UNION COMMITTEE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

OW210414 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 20 Jan 80 OW

[Report on communique at Tokyo meeting of the Japan-USSR Trade Unions Interchange Committee]

[Text] The communique of the Japan-Soviet Trade Unions Interchange Committee meeting held in Tokyo notes that the preservation and strengthening of peace, an end to the arms race, disarmament and continuing detente are current major tasks.

The AUCCTU delegation headed by Shibayev, that of the Liaison Conference of the Japanese General Council of Trade Unions [SOHYO] and the Federation of Independent Unions [CHURITSU ROREN] led by Chairmen Makieda and Tateyama summarized the accomplishments of the Japanese and Soviet trade unions in their cooperation during 1979 and discussed current issues in the international trade union movement and the question of enhancing the role of the trade union centers in the two countries in regard to strengthening the good-neighborly ties between the two nations.

Both sides, noting the important significance of the offensive strategic arms limitation treaty in the process of achieving an overall and complete disarmament, expressed their hopes for an early ratification of this treaty. At the same time, the Japanese and Soviet trade unions expressed their apprehensions over the dangerous nature of the arms race, the worsening of relations between the great powers and antidetente policies.

The AUCCTU, SOHYO and CHURITSU ROREN called for a ban on the development of new-type mass destruction weapons and for a reduction of the present stockpiles of nuclear and conventional arms. They also called for a UN-sponsored world disarmament meeting, affirming the need for preparing and holding a broad-scale world trade unions meeting on this matter.

The Japanese and Soviet trade union delegations expressed their internationalist solidarity with the working peoples of developing nations and the just struggle of national liberation forces against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

SOHYO Chairman Makieda said in an interview with a TASS correspondent after the meeting: The Japan-Soviet trade union centers meeting, held as international tensions are rising, has been a success. The two sides frankly exchanged views on a broad range of issues of mutual concern and reached an accord on expanding interchange activities. Cooperation and solidarity among workers from all countries is a factor guaranteeing the success of the struggle of all nations for world peace.

AFGHAN PARTY OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON INTERNAL POLITICAL EVENTS

LD221515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[PRAVDA special correspondents P. Demchenko and L. Mironov dispatch: "Guarantee of Success"]

[Text] Kabul--The process of normalization of political life in Afghanistan has been marked by a major event. A few days ago in Kabul a People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee plenum was held--to whose decisions tremendous importance is attached here, not only from the intraparty but also from the national [obshchenatsionalynyy] viewpoint. We asked Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, to tell us about this in more detail:

"First of all," Comrade Nur said, "I would like to recall that our party was created 15 years ago--on 1 January 1965. However, it was not possible to maintain the unity of party ranks for long. The party disintegrated and its two wings--the 'Parcham' ('Banner') headed by B. Karmal and the 'Khalq' ('People')--operated independently. Finally, after a split of almost 10 years, a unification conference was convened in July 1977 and elected a 30-man Central Committee. Nur Muhammad Taraki became general secretary of the Central Committee. Comrade B. Karmal was elected secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Politburo.

"It was a time of active preparation for the antifeudal, national democratic revolution in Afghanistan which was accomplished in April 1978. The leaders of the party, whose prestige was then very high, headed the country's Revolutionary Council and government. The party's rank grew rapidly.

"But soon," Nur Ahmad continued, "sinister events began, the party's unity weakened and it essentially began to disintegrate. Comrade Karmal and his comrades in arms became the target of repressions. A tremendously strong blow was struck against professional party cadres. Some were forced to emigrate or go underground, others were arrested and some paid with their lives.

"It is still difficult now to give a precise figure for the victims of the tyranny of that time. The first results of the investigation carried out here show that more than 2,000 party members were arrested in the 9 or 10 months before the December change of government alone, and about 500 of them were shot. Even before Amin became head of state, many arrests and shootings took place on his personal instructions.

"But the party did not die," our interlocutor says with pride. "Many of our comrades who continued to hold official posts disagreed with the course followed by Amin--who settled scores with Taraki--established a regime of brutal personal power in the country and tried to turn the party into an appendage of the security organs.

"Healthy forces in the party put an end to H. Amin and the setup he had established. The primary task was to reorganize the party and restore its ranks. Ideologically and politically we were united before," Nur Ahmad explains. "It was a question of organizational cohesion. A special Central Committee commission was created for this. The party organizations of all provinces (there are 28 in Afghanistan) supported the new leadership. Kabul City Committee began working actively.

"The present plenum adopted a decision on the party's organizational unity--that is its main merit."

"We no longer have either factions or groupings," Gholam Dastagir Panjshiri, member of the Central Committee Politburo, added. "We are a single, united party."

So what specifically was decided by the plenum of the Central Committee which recognized as members only people elected at the 1977 unification conference? First, it expelled several of Amin's retainers and coopted a number of new comrades. The PDPA Central Committee now comprises 36 members and 8 candidates. Changes also took place in the Politburo. It now has 7 members. All are well-known people in the country who have often held ministerial and other high posts since the April revolution.

I want to stress that we took the decisions unanimously, Comrade Nur said. These certainly mark a new stage in the party's life. We hope that the leading party organs in all the provinces will also be renewed in the course of the next week. A new Kabul City Committee Bureau has already been elected. Then--maybe even in a few months--we plan to convene a party congress or conference....

Along with party questions, the plenum also discussed general state questions. Immediately after it ended the local press published the full composition of the government and Revolutionary Council--the supreme organ of power endowed with legislative functions. This has 57 members, including several nonparty people (the government includes 3 nonparty ministers).

Paramount importance is attached to all these decisions here and they are regarded as major steps toward rallying the people and improving the situation in the country which still remains very complex. The party and government leaders have now started talks with representatives of various political, social and religious circles regarding their participation in a broad national front. The creation of this front guarantees fulfillment of the task set by the plenum: "To insure freedom and security for the people and to restore peace and tranquility in the country."

AFGHAN MINISTRY REPORT DENIES KILLING OF AMIN'S FAMILY

ID221222 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 22 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Kabul, January 22, TASS--The BAKHTAR AGENCY published a statement issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It sharply rebuffs the slanderous imperialist and Beijing propaganda concoctions, alleging that all the members of H. Amin's family had been shot or executed. The statement emphasizes that besides Amin, who had been sentenced to death by a revolutionary tribunal, and two of his hangers-on, who had been liquidated while resisting, no one of Amin's family had been killed.

Reactionary and imperialist forces, headed by the United States acting in conspiracy with the Beijing leadership, the statement remarks, are shedding tears, lying and using any means to defend the bloody murderer, Amin, this CIA agent. Thus they try to slander and smear revolutionary Afghanistan and its people, the realistic, just and democratic policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The question arises: Where have they been when Hafizollah Amin killed tens of thousands of the finest sons of Afghanistan?

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the statement points out, emphatically rebuffs the concoctions of the propaganda of the West, China and reaction concerning an alleged killing of members of the family of H. Amin and once again draws the attention of the people of Afghanistan and world opinion to the fact that these concoctions are built on lies from beginning to end.

The statement by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Afghanistan convincingly exposes the falsehood of assertions by the American administration, especially U.S. President Jimmy Carter, to the effect that allegedly several members of Amin's family were also killed. It is obvious that the purpose of such assertions is a further stepping up of the anti-Afghan campaign unleashed by imperialist propaganda and Beijing.

BAJAWR TRIBE OF AFGHANISTAN WELCOMES SOVIET AID

LD231135 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Our correspondent report from Kabul: The elders of the Bajawr tribe in the southeastern regions of Afghanistan have sent a message to the republic's leadership. They stress that the help the Soviet Union gave to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in accordance with the government's request, as well as the will of the Afghan people, makes it possible for independent and sovereign Afghanistan to create an efficient shield against armed provocations from abroad.

AFGHAN ARMY SUCCESSES AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES REPORTED

LD221728 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Our correspondents Farid Seyful-Mulyukov and Viktor Bazilevich report from Kabul:

In a number of northern and northeastern provinces of Afghanistan, armed bands have been stepping up their subversive activities. Here are just a few facts: Counterrevolutionary groups have attacked a food caravan in Paktia Province. In Laghman Province, they attacked units of the Afghan Army and fired on a hospital. The defense forces dispersed the rebels. Activity by foreign mercenaries has been noted in Qandahar Province in certain inhabited places.

Transport aircraft loaded with U.S. weapons and equipment for the Pakistani Army and the Afghan counterrevolutionary forces are continuing the airlift into Islamabad, capital of Pakistan. Loads of small arms of various kinds are also being sent to the rebel bases from China.

We talked today with Mohammad Rafi', the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan minister of national defense. You know very well, the minister said, that since the December changes in Kabul, the aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction have stepped up their armed interference in our country's affairs. This month, the people's armed forces of Afghanistan have defeated several bands of mercenaries and conducted successful military operations in the regions of Ghazni, Kaftar, Kandahar, Gardez and other places. These operations culminated in the seizure of a large number of prisoners, weapons, incriminating documents and foreign currency.

The population of our country is ever more actively supporting the Afghan Revolutionary Army. I would like to say in conclusion that we are sincerely grateful to the friendly Soviet Union which is providing us with fraternal assistance, including military aid, in rebuffing the aggressive forces. We are in a constant state of combat readiness in order to rebuff them, to defend the freedom and honor of our homeland and to defend the achievements of the April revolution.

'MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD' VIEWED AS 'MOST SUBVERSIVE' ANTI- AFGHAN FORCE

LD221425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Report by P. Demchenko and L. Mironov: "Kabul: A Rebuff to the Slanders"]

[Text] The Afghan press, radio and television are currently delivering a fitting rebuff to the malicious campaign mounted by bourgeois and Beijing mass information media against the new Government of Democratic Afghanistan. They are disclosing the real reasons for the slanderous fabrications in connection with the presence on Afghan soil of a contingent of Soviet troops which were sent in, as is known, in accordance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation for the sole purpose of helping the Afghans to repulse outside aggression.

American journalists are proving particularly adept at making up fables.

We have already reported how brazenly the American journalists behaved during Babrak Karmal's press conference: They booed and hissed, abusing the Afghan leaders and drowned out the Soviet journalists' questions. The Afghan Revolutionary Council decided to throw the misinformation-mongers out of the country for the lies about the events in Afghanistan they spread throughout the world. In this connection (Rakhim Rafat), chief editor of the Kabul NEW TIMES, told us:

"The United States and China have made an overt deal to set up a pro-Western government in Afghanistan which will serve the interests of imperialism. They are surrounding the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with a chain of military bases and camps where sabotage formations undergo rapid military training for the invasion of our country. They are now running the counterrevolutionary rabble from the notorious 'Muslim Brotherhood' to the Maoists now concentrated in the Pakistan cities of Peshawar and Quetta."

According to an Afghan Interior Ministry report at least 50 strong points and about 20 special "bases" have now been set up in Pakistan where these troops undergo training by Pakistani military instructors under the leadership of American and Chinese "advisers." In the last year alone at least 15,000 mercenaries have been "trained" there.

The leaders of the counterrevolutionary Afghan groupings are able to move freely about Pakistan and to make inflammatory statements. It is curious that Western journalists are the counterrevolutionary leaders' most avid audience, the paper HAQIQAZTE ENQELAB-E SAWR writes. They invariably attend all their press conferences and then spread throughout the world the information they have gained from their lips.

Most of the leading figures in these groupings have links with the "Muslim Brotherhood" reactionary terrorist organization. At all stages of its antipopular activity in Afghanistan it has been the most subversive force against the democratic movement, receiving financial and other assistance from abroad.

The BAKHTAR AGENCY reports that a mass protest rally was held in the city of Gardez--the center of Paktia Province, which borders on Pakistan. Provincial Governor Hamid Khan Momayuez addressed the rally, saying:

"It was with enthusiasm and approval that our people greeted the government's measures which have become possible at the new stage of the April revolution. We are also grateful to our great friend the Soviet Union for its internationalist assistance."

Local papers report that similar rallies have taken place recently in a number of other provincial centers.

AFGHAN INTERIOR MINISTER SCORES PRC PRESS 'FABRICATIONS'

LD221926 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1755 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

["DRA Minister on RENMIN RIBAO Fabrications"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 January, TASS--"The provocative inventions of the slanderers from the Chinese newspaper RENMIN RIBAO about the 'Afghan partisans' are a deliberate attempt to besmirch Afghanistan and at the same time distract attention from China's own aggressive acts which aim to crudely interfere in the affairs of our country and undermine its independence and sovereignty." This comment was made by S.M. Golabzoy, interior minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], concerning the RENMIN RIBAO fabrication about a "mass partisan movement waging a struggle for the country's freedom," alleged to be developing in Afghanistan.

S.M. Golabzoy, in an interview given in Kabul to TASS correspondents Yuriy Kornilov and Ravil Musin for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, described the RENMIN RIBAO article as a "propaganda cover" for the hegemonistic course of the Chinese leadership.

"Beijing," stressed S.M. Golabzoy, "since the very beginning of the April revolution, has been and continues to be an enemy of revolutionary Afghanistan and its people. The open threats against the DRA made in Beijing during the recent visit to China by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, the blatantly provocative trip by the Beijing Foreign Minister Huang Hua to Pakistan, whose territory is being used by imperialism and reaction as a main bridgehead for organizing military raids on the DRA--All this shows that the Beijing hegemonists intend to continue to increase their hostile activities against our country."

"It is well known that for the entire 20 months which have elapsed since the April revolution," the DRA minister continued, "the forces of imperialism and Beijing, acting at one with them, have been waging 'undeclared war' against sovereign Afghanistan. To wage this war, at least 50 support points have been set up on Pakistani territory and at least 20 special bases have been formed at which Beijing's and U.S. 'advisers' are whipping counterrevolutionary anti-Afghan formations into shape. According to our information, about 40,000 bandits are being trained in China itself. These formations have been given the task of illegally penetrating into DRA territory and by all possible means and methods, including diversion, murder and terror, subverting the achievements of the April revolution. What cynicism is needed to try, as RENMIN RIBAO does, to represent these armed mercenaries of the counterrevolution as 'Afghan partisans'!"

"In conducting their great power militaristic course, in threatening to 'teach a lesson' to all those who do not wish to base their policies on the specifications of the contemporary Chinese emperors," S.M. Golabzoy continued, "Beijing is making unlimited territorial claims on its neighbors and Afghanistan is no exception: The Chinese leadership has long coveted that Afghan mountain province of Badakhshan which is adjacent to China. The Afghan-Chinese border is only 70 km long but each of those kilometers has been converted by Beijing and the Chinese military and special services into a bridgehead for aggressive armed raids on the sovereign DRA. Not a day passes without bandit groups being sent into Badakhshan from the Chinese side; and Chinese 'advisers' systematically participate in the raids on our soil with their 'pupils'."

In conclusion S.M. Golabzoy said:

"Relying on the help of our true and reliable friend, the Soviet Union, the Afghan people are fully determined to defend and multiply the achievements of the revolution. This determination cannot be shaken by any counterrevolutionary bands armed by the United States and China or by malicious attacks by Western and Beijing slanderers."

KABUL PAPER CITED ON ANTI-AFGHAN CAMPAIGN, POSSIBLE AGGRESSION

LD221406 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 22, TASS--Afghanistan has become a subject of interference and aggression on the part of American imperialism which is acting at one in the international arena with the Chinese hegemonists, Zionists and As-Sadat regime, writes the newspaper Kabul NEW TIMES. Pakistan's reactionary circles also facilitate activisation of these anti-Afghan activities. To attain their sinister goals, imperialism and Beijing lavishly provide arms to Pakistan.

The newspaper stresses that Afghanistan is a peaceful and sovereign state. It wants to live in peace and good-neighbourliness with its neighbours. The principles of good-neighbourliness and peaceful coexistence underlie the foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in which the course of non-alignment is central. Loyal to this principled policy, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan expresses profound concern over the fact that the international reaction does not stop provocative activities against Afghanistan. At the same time, we reiterate that all these plots are unable to undermine the resolve of the Afghan people to defend their country against any attempts of outside aggression.

The newspaper indicates that the timely friendly aid rendered to us by our great northern neighbour, the Soviet Union, is being used by certain Western circles as a pretext for interference in the domestic affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In this connection, it is necessary to state with certainty that this aid is legal. It was rendered to our country in full compliance with the U.N. Charter at the request of the Afghan Government which expresses the people's will. This has now become obvious to the whole world.

Kabul NEW TIMES stresses in conclusion that all peace-loving forces solidarize with Afghanistan and we are ready to use all means to repell aggression against our country.

APN'S BEGLOV DISCUSSES SOVIET RATIONALE FOR AFGHAN INVOLVEMENT

LD221707 Paris LE MATIN in French 17 Jan 80 p 14 LD

[APN commentator Spartak Beglov article: "Friends and Enemies of Afghan Revolution"]

[Text] Karmal Babrak's Afghan Government asked the USSR for political, moral and economic aid including military aid. The Soviet Union acted in accordance with the terms of the friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation treaty signed by the two countries in December 1978. The future of the April 1978 revolution, it is emphasized in Moscow, is in the hands of the Afghan people. However, any refusal to help Afghanistan by its Soviet friends would have been tantamount to writing off all experience in cooperation with that country and abandoning it to the mercy of external counterrevolution.

As for Western reaction to these events, it is obvious that the tactic agreed on by Washington and the capitals of former colonial powers has taken the form of misrepresenting Soviet aid by using such hackneyed slogans as "Moscow's intervention" and "Soviet expansion." This clearly shows the imperialists' disappointment and regret that their plans for the extention of their interference in Afghanistan's affairs and its transformation into a military base for Western maneuvers against the Soviet Union, Iran and other neighboring countries have failed.

All these Western inventions on the subject would raise a smile of their authors did not have something more serious in mind, namely deceiving public opinion. Moscow has emphasized that Soviet aid to Afghanistan is directed against none of its neighbors, who are neighbors of the USSR as well. This aid will also benefit those countries if, as a result, and end is put as soon as possible to maneuvers by forces which would like to destabilize the situation not only in Afghanistan but also in Iran, on the South Asian Subcontinent and in other regions.

What is ironical is that stories about "Moscow's intervention" are made up by those who are right now putting the machinery for global intervention onto an emergency footing on an unprecedented scale. The Pentagon has just received tens of billions of dollars for this purpose and its forces in their forward bases in the Indian Ocean are already brandishing their arms near the coasts of the Persian Gulf. In the past 35 years, this interventionist machine has already operated in support of imperialism from Guatemala to Indochina on more than 10 occasions.

Disregarding inventions, if you want to consider the essence of the matter you must ask yourself the following question: Why do peoples who come up against difficulties in their progress along the path leading to revolution and national liberation ask the Soviet Union for help? The answer to this question can be found in the nature of the historical destiny of the 1917 socialist revolution. The annals of recent history show many examples of this. Whenever the Soviet Union has given aid, it has never done so to secure any bases, concessions for monopolies or any other advantages. Furthermore, it is a fact that the Soviet Union has no other objectives except contributing toward progress and free development of the peoples under conditions of maximum stability, that is, without foreign interference.

The Soviet Union has never concealed that its sympathies are with revolutions. Its reputation as a loyal friend in need is also indisputable. These constant features have been proven in recent decades. The Arab peoples know very well that whenever it is a question of showing solidarity with their cause, with a view to liberating their territory which has been invaded by the aggressor and with their struggle in support of their right to justice and a national home, they can completely rely on the Soviet Union's help. As for the African Continent, now awakened, let us take as an example a country as big as Nigeria to remind ourselves that it was in fact the Soviet Union which supported it most consistently in the not too remote past when its territorial integrity was threatened.

India and its great people also know that, at a difficult moment for that country, when attempts were made to catch it as in a vice between border conflicts and "aircraft carrier diplomacy," the Soviet Union was the only country that supported it with all its diplomatic potential and its material power. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union has continually reaffirmed that its fraternal alliance with the peoples who have freed themselves of the colonialist and semicolonialist yoke is one of the cornerstones of its policy in the international arena. The USSR and the overwhelming majority of the states which emerged following the collapse of the colonial system have shared and will share a profound commitment to peace and progress, an intransigent attitude to any form of imperialist domination and exploitation and a fundamental commitment to the defense of the cause of national liberation and social transformations against external attacks.

IZVESTIYA DESCRIBES AFGHAN SITUATION THROUGH BUSINESS LEADER'S EYES

LD230917 IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Special correspondents V. Kassis and K. Rashidov report: "Following the Road of Transformations"]

[Text] Kabul--Our old friend (M.I. Nabizoda) rose from his desk to greet us in the office of the president of the Kabul State Printing House. Time had left his outward appearance almost unchanged. Only his temples had become completely white. Yet the president is still under 30 years old.

A page from an old notebook recording our talk retained the date of our last meeting in the very same place on 10 August 1978. We did not see each other for several months. Then another man appeared in this post and when asked where (Nabizoda) was, his former colleagues looked round fearfully, sighed in distress and silently jerked their heads eastward. This gesture could mean only one thing: Beyond the city in that direction was the political prison of Pol-e Charkhi. There was also another implication: No one returned from it.

"But I did return, as you can see." For a second a pleasant smile lit up our interlocutor's face. But he immediately frowned as though in unbearable pain and said tonelessly:

"I lost many of my comrades there. Well, you know...."

Yes, we know, just as the whole world now knows about the crimes committed by the gang of Amin, the agent of U.S. imperialism who grappled his way to power through plots and murders and set himself the goal of destroying all fighters loyal to the April revolution cause.

(Nabizoda) gained his freedom with the several thousand others in Pol-E Charkhi and other prisons when the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan with the support of all the country's democratic forces, exposed the criminal activity of the traitors to the motherland and brought them to a just trial. Like other patriots, the president of the printing house has again returned to sociopolitical activity for the benefit of his republic.

"There is a lot of work to do," he said. "The country and the people need our output as they need air. After all, it is not just newspapers and journals. There are textbooks for courses to abolish illiteracy, primers and schoolbooks, programs and much else needed to rid ourselves as rapidly as possible of the most wretched heritage of the past--illiteracy and the lack of schools and teachers."

The president does not hide the difficulties. Above all, in many other enterprises there is a shortage of specialists here. Not only engineers and printing technicians are needed but also skilled, experienced foremen and typesetters. There are many other problems, both technical and organizational. But (Nabizoda) describes it all calmly: You feel he not only has an excellent knowledge of the "works" of the printing business but is also a good organizer and leader.

He became president after the victory of the April revolution, having traveled the path from apprentice typesetter to experienced foreman in 14 years of work. (Nabizoda's) party service is only a year shorter than his working career.

The president speaks with great gratitude of the aid which Soviet specialists working in Kabul are giving their Afghan friends.

From the very first days of the April revolution much was done at the enterprises in the business of workers' active participation in production and social life. One of the country's first trade unions, which was joined by over 700 people, was created here. The workers' material and daily living conditions improved. Free catering and medical services were gradually introduced.

"But the most important thing was that the revolution aroused the working masses' initiative," (Nabizoda) noted. "Judge for yourselves. Labor productivity in our country has increased, the number of suggestions for improving production processes has risen. People go out with great enthusiasm to undertake socially useful work in their free time. These 'subbotniks' are held in our country at the initiative of the workers themselves, who are well aware that what is done for the good of all benefits every member of the collective."

What theprinting house president mentioned is characteristic of the entire Afghanistan working class and all the country's working strata today. People really are well aware that only by persistant work can they surmount the considerable economic and social problems which still stnad in the way of building a new democratic society in which there will be no exploitation or poverty. The Afghans also understand that the forces of imperialism and reaction and the external and internal enemies of the April revolution are seeking to halt their creative movement for a bright future. At meetings and demonstrations now being held in various provinces in the country, those taking part are stating with one voice their solidarity with the Afgan Government and their desire to work for the benefit of the motherland and to defend the gains of the revolution, weapon in hand.

WORK OF SOVIET-AFGHAN FREIGHT TRANSPORT ORGANIZATION NOTED

LD221211 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[TASS correspondent report: "Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Text] Kabul, 16 January--Cooperation between the joint Afghan-Soviet Afsotr transport and shipping company and the all-union Avtoeksport association is strengthening. This Soviet-Afghan transport and dispatch joint stock company which was formed only 2.5 years ago now can transport more than 2,000 tons of freight at one time.

VARIATIONS OF REPORT OF AFGHAN MESSAGE TO WORLD MUSLIMS

Comparison of the item entitled "Afghan Revolutionary Council Addresses World Muslims" published in the 21 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 1 with the TASS report entitled "Respecting the Will of the People" published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 January 1980 on page 5 reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA omits the second paragraph; line six... and became a...through the end of the paragraph;

PRAVDA omits the entire last paragraph.

LEVCHENKO COMMENTS ON PRC ACTIVITIES IN PAKISTAN

LD221838 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Chinese foreign minister, Huang Hua, is reported to have made a trip to the Pakistani-Afghan border during his visit to Pakistan. Our observer Leonid Levchenko has written this commentary:

Beijing no longer thinks it necessary to conceal its ties with the bands of mercenaries used to intervene in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Right after the revolution of April 1978 in that country Washington and Beijing helped set up a large network of strongholds and bases for mercenaries on Pakistani territory and also centers to train subversive agents and terrorists.

From that time on American and Chinese leaders have been coordinating actions aimed at destroying the gains of the Afghan people. At present there are about 20 special camps and 50 strongholds in Pakistan where American and Chinese instructors are busy training and equipping bands of mercenaries.

When the American Defense Secretary Harold Brown visited China recently the two countries reached understanding on pursuing parallel courses with respect to Afghanistan. The latest events have exposed the substance of their parallel actions. It consists in increasing arms supplies for the Pakistani Army and for the military formations of mercenaries. According to an American CBS observer, Washington intends to give Pakistan weapons worth $1,000 million. Beijing, for its part, had given Pakistan [words indistinct] dollars in aid since 1966. That was stated by the Pakistani President Ziaul Haq. The bulk of that aid came in the shape of weapons and ammunition. There is every indication that the United States and China are working to turn [word indistinct] into reality with the help of Pakistan in their strategic plan against Afghanistan, a plan that involves the whipping up of tensions in Southeast Asia and aggravating relations between countries.

What is more, reports from Kabul speak of Chinese troop movements on the border with Afghanistan. Observers fear a direct connection between these provocative actions by the Chinese authorities and the talks of the Foreign Minister Huang Hua with the Pakistani leaders. Just as Washington had recommended, intensification of the anti-Afghan activity was topic number one at the Sino-Pakistani discussions. The drive for domination by the United States and China spells a threat to the security and peace in that region.

VARIATION TO OPENING OF HUA'S TALKS WITH PAKISTANI LEADERS

Comparison of the item entitled "Report, Commentary on Hua's Visit With Pakistani Leaders," and subtitled "Opening of Talks", published in the 21 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 14 with the TASS report entitled "Fueling Tensions" published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 January 1980 on page 5 reveals the following variation:

PRAVDA renders the last sentence of the last paragraph as follows: Without waiting for the end of the current talks, China began speeding up the delivery of arms to Pakistan along the Kharakoram highway, operating, as was stressed during H. Brown's talks in Beijing, in a "parallel course" with the United States, which has also begun to deliver large consignments of weapons to Pakistan by air.

PRC 'PROVOCATIONS' ON VIETNAMESE BORDER INCREASED

LD221659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Hanoi: Provocations Continue"]

[Text] In recent days the Chinese military has stepped up provocations in the Vietnamese-Chinese border region, VNA reports. Between 13 and 16 January the border areas of the Vietnamese provinces of Cao Bang, Lang Son, Kha Tuyen and Quang Nin were fired on dozens of times by various types of artillery and firearms.

In the same period detachments of Chinese soldiers repeatedly violated the border and encroached on the territory of the provinces of Kha Tuyen and Cao Bang. It particular, on 14 January, during a raid in Bao Lac district (Cao Bang Province) they captured two Vietnamese citizens and took them over to their side of the border.

VIETNAM CELEBRATES 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET RECOGNITION

LD192217 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Nineteen hundred and eighty will go down in Vietnamese history as the year of three great anniversaries: the 15th anniversary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, the 19th anniversary of the late President Ho Chi Minh and the 35th anniversary of the formation of the Republic of Vietnam. But there is another important date which is being widely marked now. Here is a dispatch to the effect from Sergey Alekseyev, our correspondent in Vietnam:

Thirty years ago this month, the Soviet Union and several other socialist states announced diplomatic recognition of the socialist Republic of Vietnam, the first people's democracy in Southeast Asia. That was done in response to President Ho Chi Minh's statement about his country's readiness to establish diplomatic relations with all nations on the basis of equality and mutual benefits. Numerous meetings and rallies are being held throughout the country to mark the event.

The people of Vietnam are celebrating the anniversary in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm against the background of economic progress. The Vietnamese people look forward to the future with optimism. They are determined to make this year a year of further progress towards socialism, peace and prosperity.

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION TO VISIT USSR IN FEBRUARY

LD201852 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 20, TASS--A delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS) and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea is to pay an official friendly visit to the USSR at the beginning of February. The delegation is to be headed by Heng Samrin, chairman of the KNUFNS Central Committee, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea.

The delegation was invited by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

!MALICIOUS, CYNICAL, ABSURD' CLAIMS OF USSR THREAT TO YUGOSLAVIA HIT

LD221718 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1631 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

["Provocative Fabrications"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 22, TASS--TASS commemtator Vitaliy Zimin writes:

The NATO propaganda fabrications about a "threat to the independence of Yugoslavia" from the Soviet Union can be described only as provocative, coarse and false. But nonetheless, the Western reactionary press which is cynically speculating in this matter on the health of Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia daily repeats these fabrications and is casting aspersions on relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia.

Observer Drew Middleton, writing in the New York TIMES today, cites the fantasies of certain "military specialists" who allege that the USSR and other countries of the Warsaw Pact [pakt] will, during "a successful military intervention" in Yugoslavia, "select as their first target the seizure of Belgrade and the vast plain to the north of the Yugoslav capital." The Springer Press in the FRG also makes its contribution to whipping up the campaign. Thus, the WELT AM SONNTAG published "information" according to which troops from the Warsaw Pact countries were allegedly moving toward Yugoslavia.

These fabrications are not only malicious and cynical but absurd to the highest degree. Relations between the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples are distinguished by deep kindly feelings and constant striving for extensive and multilateral cooperation. The USSR and Yugoslavia have a solid foundation for moving further forward in the development of friendly links.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA MARKS WARSAW LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD221701 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 17 January 1980 publishes on page 3 a 900-word article by Capt V. Nikanorov under the headline "The Fraternal Servicemen's Feat," pegged to the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw. Nikanorov describes the liberation of the city by Soviet and Polish Army units and the subsequent victory parade. He goes on to describe the reconstruction of the city since the war and notes that "traditional friendly ties link Warsaw with our motherland's capital" and that the people of Warsaw "devoutly honor the memory of the liberator servicemen, who did not grudge their blood or life itself for victory over the enemy."

DOCUMENT PUBLISHED ON POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD221223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "On the Visit to the USSR by Polish Foreign Minister E. Wojtaszek"]

[Text] Emil Wojtaszek, member of the PZPR Central Committee and foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, paid a visit to the Soviet Union 14 through 18 January 1980 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

E. Wojtaszek had meetings and talks with A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

The talks, which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere and with complete mutual understanding, discussed questions of the bilateral relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic, and also certain focal international problems. The sides stressed the special role of the regular meetings between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and E. Gierek in insuring comprehensive cooperation and elaborating common postures on topical problems of our time.

Now, as the Polish communists and all Poland's working people are preparing to greet fittingly the Eighth PZPR Congress, the sides noted with particular satisfaction that the friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Poland are strengthening and developing in both countries' interests. The development of comprehensive ties between the Soviet Union and People's Poland is reliably promoted by the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty whose 35th anniversary will be celebrated this year.

The ministers noted that Soviet-Polish relations, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, are an important and reliable element strengthening the socialist community. They expressed their states' determination to continue to contribute in every possible way to consolidating the community and increasing the effectiveness of the fraternal states' cooperation and cohesion within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

The Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic will continue to make a weighty contribution to strengthening the Warsaw Pact, which throughout its 25-year existence has been a reliable guarantee of the fraternal socialist countries' security and has helped to insure peace in Europe and throughout the world.

In considering the international situation the ministers condemned the attempts by imperialist forces, and primarily certain U.S. circles, to undermine the policy of detente and international cooperation and to revive the atmosphere of cold war and dangerous confrontation. This aggressive line in international policy is graphically displayed in the claims to some kind of "right" to interfere in sovereign states' internal affairs, in undisguised blackmail and threats to use force, in the arbitrary and unilateral violation of international and bilateral treaties and agreements, and in the intensification of the arms race and increase of military budgets. An assessment of all these actions by imperialist circles was precisely made recently in L.I. Brezhnev's answers to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

The ministers discussed the situation that has arisen as a result of the decision adopted under U.S. pressure at the December (1979) NATO Council session to produce and deploy on the territory of certain West European countries American medium-range nuclear missile weapons--a decision that represents a crude attempt to disrupt the prevailing equilibrium of forces in Europe. [paragraph continues]

The aforementioned decision destroyed the basis for honest and fair talks about medium-range nuclear weapons. Only the repeal of the NATO decisions to produce and deploy the new American missiles in West Europe or the real suspension of their implementation--on which an official decision must also be adopted--would make it possible to start effective talks on this issue.

While reaffirming their invariable dedication to the course of peace, detente and the ending of the arms race, the sides at the same time stressed that attempts to deal with the socialist countries "from a position of strength" will meet with the most resolute rebuff. Such attempts are inevitably doomed to failure.

The sides expressed their conviction of the need to step up the struggle by all peace-loving forces to prevent a new twist in the arms race and to take practical measures toward decreasing the level of military confrontation in Europe. In this context they noted the particularly great importance of implementing the broad program of measures put forward by the Warsaw Pact states, including the proposal for convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The importance was stressed of careful preparations for the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The sides expressed their intention of cooperating with all interested countries to insure that this meeting really contributes to deepening detente, strengthening security and developing cooperation on the European Continent.

The Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic proclaim their solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, whose people are confidently traveling the path of progressive transformations, and they resolutely demand an end to the aggressive actions from outside against that country.

The USSR and Poland express their profound sympathy with the Iranian people's struggle for their interests and for true independence. They advocate that the Iranian-American conflict be settled by peaceful means and resolutely condemn the policy of military threats and diktat vis-a-vis Iran.

The sides noted the fruitfulness of mutual meetings and consultations, reaffirming their intention of continuing them in the future.

FLEET ADMIRAL GORSHKOV VISITS BERLIN

For East German coverage of the visit of Fleet Admiral Gorshkov to the GDR, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 22 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER PATOLICHEV VISITS BERLIN

For East German coverage of the visit of Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev to the GDR, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 22 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHABAN-DELMAS VISIT TO USSR

Meeting With Brezhnev

LD221712 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 22, TASS--The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev today received President of the National Assembly of France Jacques Chaban-Delmas now staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit. International problems of mutual interest, as well as questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and France were discussed during the conversation. The conversation passed in an atmosphere of openness and friendship. Assistant of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Blatov and French Ambassador in the Soviet Union Henri Froment-Meurice took part in the conversation.

Statement on Afghanistan

LD221836 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] I have just learned that Mr Chaban-Delmas, who is visiting Moscow and who has just been received by Leonid Brezhnev, has condemned the intervention of the Red Army in Afghanistan. He condemned it while in Moscow. At the end of his meeting with Leonid Brezhnev, the president of the French National Assembly said that he considered the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan as an inexcusable occupation.

Kremlin Luncheon

LD222052 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 22, TASS--Jacques Chaban-Delmas said that he came to the Soviet Union as a person loyal to the interest of France, loyal to the ideas of General de Gaulle and his policy. The president of the National Assembly of France now staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit spoke at a luncheon given today in his honour in the Kremlin by the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He emphasized his intention to continue the policy of detente that was started by General de Gaulle and was continued by France in the subsequent years. Jacques Chaban-Delmas pointed to the usefulness of the dialogue that he had this morning with deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

All the efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet Government are aimed at advancing the policy of detente, at consolidating international security and cooperation, Aleksey Shitikov, the chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet stressed in his speech. The present-day situation in the world is not simple, he said. It is precisely the USSR and France that were among those who were the first to pave jointly the road to the beneficial policy of detente. We belive that in the present day situation, too, cooperation of our countries can take the right road. "We appreciate your role, Mr. President, in the development of the relations between the USSR and France, as one of the associates of General de Gaulle, and we hope that your visit will promote a better mutual understanding of our countries, of our peoples," Aleksey Shitikov said.

Protest on Sakharov, Departure

WA230837 London REUTER in English 0623 GMT 23 Jan 80 WA

[Text] Moscow, Jan 23, REUTER--Former French Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas today cut short an official visit to the Soviet Union in protest at the arrest and exile of dissident leader and Nobel Peace Laureate Andrei Sakharov. In a statement issued to French correspondents, Mr Chaban-Delmas said he was returning to Paris because he would not be able to keep silent on the Sakharov affair if he completed his Soviet tour. "The announcement of measures against a famous physicist leads me to cut short my visit," the National Assembly president and strong proponent of good Franco-Soviet relations declared in his statement. "As a guest of the Soviet leaders, I cannot intervene in this affair without interference in the internal affairs of the USSR. I can no longer keep silent for reasons of principle. Being neither able to speak or keep silent, I consider myself personally obliged to return to France as soon as possible."

Mr Chaban-Delmas was due to have spent a week touring the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet, the country's parliament. He arrived in Moscow on Monday and yesterday had a meeting with President and Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev--just an hour before Dr Sakharov was dispatched into exile with his wife to the city of Gorkiy 250 miles (400 kms) east of the Soviet capital. French officials said after the meeting that the question of the action against the one-time top physicist and dissident leader had not been raised, and indicated Mr Chaban-Delmas did not know about it until later.

The former French premier and close colleague of late Presidents Charles de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou told French reporters last night that he and Mr Brezhnev had differed over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. "I told him that, seen from Paris, the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan was an occupation and this unacceptable," Mr Chaban-Delmas said. The Soviet president had defended his country's action, he added.

[**Paris** AFP in English at 0834 GMT on 23 January 1980 adds: "The French legislator officially has taken leave from Yuriy Yukov, Soviet parliamentarian with responsibility for Soviet-Franco affairs. Mr Chaban-Delmas express regret over his brusque departure after explaining his reasons for it. Mr. Yukov said after their meeting that Mr. Chaban-Delmas' shortened visit, initially scheduled for 10 days, still accomplished its main purpose. He has seen (Soviet President) Leonid Brezhnev and has given him his message. The remainder of the trip was tourism. In his visit yesterday with Mr. Brezhnev, the French parliamentarian described the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as 'unacceptable'. Mr. Chaban-Delmas had been scheduled to visit Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad), Leningrad and Baku, the sister city of Bordeau, where Mr. Chaban-Delmas is mayor. He had been set to return to Paris on Jan. 30. He is now expected to return this evening."]

FRENCH OLYMPICS COMMITTEE ACCEPTS INVITATION TO MOSCOW GAMES

LD23028 Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Paris, January 23, TASS--The National Olympic Committee of France had a meeting here to discuss the invitation received to attend summer Olympic games in Moscow. All members of the administrative council of the committee, attending the meeting, unanimously decided to accept the invitation of the Olympic-80 organizing committee. The French committee also reaffirmed its support for the position of the IOC leadership which believes that politicians should not interfere in sports affairs.

MARCHAIS BACKS USSR ON AFGHANISTAN, OLYMPICS

LD222141 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Paris, January 22, TASS--The reason why there are no world wars for nearly 35 years is the change in the correlation of forces in the international arena in favour of peace, General Secretary of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais said over the French television. Imperialism is no longer able to decide as it sees fit the destinies of war and peace, since there exist the forces that can uphold peace, and the main force among them is the Soviet Union, he stressed.

The general secretary of the French Communist Party made a call to the French people to oppose resolutely the noisy propaganda campaign unleashed in the West. The NATO decision on the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe shows that the aim of this campaign is to justify further spiralling of the arms race to please transnational monopolies, he said.

Georges Marchais said that the policy of the Soviet Union, the policy of peace, detente and disarmament, of ensuring the inalienable right of each people to decide its destiny, will remain unchanged.

We, communists, assume a clear-cut stand, Georges Marchais said. We are for the right of each people to genuine national independence, for its right to choose independently a social system that suits it the most. Such is our principled stand and we firmly adhere to it. But it should be remembered that we live in the world where two systems clash: capitalism and socialism. It is obvious that the capitalist system is not going to grant peoples the right to decide their destiny. Imperialism is interfering wherever it can to prevent peoples from choosing the social system they prefer. It is possible to give many examples of imperialism's interference in Asia, Latin America or Africa.

Answering the question about the events in Afghanistan, the general secretary of the French Communist Party said: In 1978, the Afghan people rose against the feudal regime and established a new democratic system. This system proclaimed as its aim the struggle for the country's liberation from feudal oppression and tyranny that kept it in a state of backwardness. The new regime concluded a treaty with the Soviet Union determining the political, economic, scientific and cultural relations between the two countries and envisaging that if one of the sides deems it necessary, it can turn for assistance to the other side. Taking the democratic road of development, Afghanistan came up against the feudal reactionary forces that received support from the outside, specifically from Pakistan, where there exist military bases from which direct intervention against Afghanistan is staged. Such is the reason why the Afghan people turned to the USSR in the spirit of the afore-mentioned treaty.

We are a revolutionary party, Georges Marchais stressed. This is why we are on the side of all the forces fighting against imperialism, for social progress, democracy and peace. Whenever there is such an imperialist interference, we shall invariably be on the side of peoples, on the side of the revolutionary forces.

The general secretary of the French Communist Party assessed the call of President of the United States J. Carter for boycotting the Olympic games as an impermissible attempt to exert pressure on other countries. Carter's attempt to dictate to sportsmen of other countries that they should not take part in the Olympics is abominable, he said. The Olympic games must be held and it is precisely in Moscow that they should be held, the general secretary of the French Communist Party stressed.

NATO ENGAGES IN AGGRESSIVE MILITARY PREPARATIONS

LD221143 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "According to Cold War Prescriptions"]

[Text] Lately certain NATO circles have mounted a clamorous propaganda campaign. It is aimed at undermining the relaxation of international tension. The viewpoint of detente's opponents was plainly expressed by British Adm P. Hill-Norton, former chairman of the North Atlantic bloc's Military Committee. He stated that detente is... "the most dangerous word in the English language."

Just who has been shackled by the detente policy, whose beneficial fruits have been so tangible in the seventies? Primarily imperialist forces in the United States and also other NATO countries. They saw the relaxation of international tension as a hindrance to their aggressive schemes, the fueling of militarist hysteria and interference in other countries' internal affairs. Guided by mercenary interests, these circles adopted a course hostile to detente, a course of stepping up the arms race which is leading to intensified military danger. The long-term program approved in 1978 for building up NATO's armed forces and armaments, the recent decision by that aggressive bloc to produce new types of nuclear missile weapons and deploy them in West Europe, the overt U.S. military pressure on Iran, and the clamorous anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaign mounted over Afghanistan by Washington because of the failure of its plans to turn that country into a NATO military bridgehead on the southern approaches [okraina] to the Soviet Union and clap the yoke of imperialist oppression onto Afghanistan are all characteristic manifestations of the recent imperialist policy.

The initiators and main pursuers of this policy are the most reactionary circles in the United States, which is once again openly laying claim to the role of world policeman. It is U.S. medium-range missiles that it is planned to deploy in West Europe. It is a U.S. armada of ships that has been massed near Iran's shores. It is the United States that mounted the malicious anti-Afghan campaign over the accession to power in that country of the new leadership headed by Babrak Karmal and its appeal to the USSR for aid, including military aid. However, it would be wrong to claim that Washington is pursuing its adventurist and hegemonist policy alone, on its own responsibility and at its own risk, so to speak. No, it has found itself many accomplices. It enjoys the support, sometimes ostentatiously given, sometimes thinly veiled, of its North Atlantic bloc allies. And if in some cases this support, in the opinion of White House and Pentagon leaders, is not given in full measure or quickly and effectively enough, they uninhibitedly resort to tactics of blatantly pressuring and twisting the arms of their own partners.

That happened when, despite resolute protests from broad circles of the West European public, the United States forced its partners to adopt the plan elaborated across the ocean for creating "Eurostrategic" weapons. And it is also happening today, now that Washington is seeking to insure a "common front" by all the bloc countries in pursuing the anti-Afghan campaign and in attempts to "punish" the Soviet Union for its aid to the Afghan people. On the U.S. initiative, this issue has already twice been submitted for discussion by the NATO Council. Both times the White House sent an emissary of its own to the Council sessions--Deputy Secretary of State W. Christopher. His role largely boiled down to straining the situation and creating the atmosphere of military hysteria in which imperialist circles hope to secure the implementation of their schemes, so dangerous to the cause of peace.

The U.S. pressure on its North Atlantic bloc partners forced them to express verbal support for the U.S. actions. However, as the foreign press notes, by no means all the NATO countries are unreservedly following American policy's lead. A number of them are refusing to curtail economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, which is very advantageous to these countries. Under pressure from the public, their governments are refusing, despite pressure from across the ocean, to sacrifice the positive fruits of detente to the American champions of cold war and to become accomplices in Washington's adventures in its struggles for the right of access to world energy and other resources.

Demands for the expansion of the North Atlantic bloc's sphere of operation are becoming increasingly loud. Influential American Senator J. Javits recently demanded that responsibility for the Middle and Near East regions be shared with the NATO allies. At the December session of the bloc's Military Planning Committee Norwegian Gen H. Gundersen advocated granting the "right" to NATO armed forces to interfere outside the bloc's member countries. West German generals are also seeking a "reorientation" of bloc strategy. Judging by the statement of H. Wust, former inspector general of the Bundeswehr, they would like to turn NATO from a regional military organization into a global organization capable of interfering in the course of events in various regions of the world--or, in simpler terms, into the direct accomplice of the world policeman in the guise of the United States.

In general people in the FRG, especially representatives of the country's most reactionary circles, are being particularly persistent in talking about expanding the North Atlantic bloc's functions. A congress on questions of military policy organized by the Christian Democratic Union--West German big capital's party--has just ended in Bonn. The congress stressed that the reliable safeguarding of the West's raw material and oil supplies must be one of NATO's central tasks. In the opinion of the congress participants, the bloc must "guarantee security and stability" for Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel, and also Turkey. The U.S. policy aimed at further aggravating the situation in the Indian Ocean and the Near and Middle East must enjoy "unlimited solidarity from the NATO partners in the financial, military and political spheres."

The West German "hawks'" views have been expressed in the most concentrated form by M. Woerner, chairman of the Bundestag Defense Committee. Summing up the Bonn congress participants' speeches, he demanded not only the expansion of NATO's tasks and aims but also the deepening of the bloc's ties with Beijing and a further annual increase in the NATO countries' military spending considerably larger than the present 3 percent.

Views similar are also stressed by West German rightist leader F.-J. Strauss, that well-known opponent of detente. Claiming that the "geographical limitation of the Western defense community is now obsolete," he advocates "reallocating duties" within NATO. "Since the United States is assuming an additional commitment to protect security in other parts of the world," Strauss proclaims, "the European partners must assume the corresponding commitments in their own region to a greater extent than before."

One might get the idea that in Europe the North Atlantic bloc has hitherto engaged not in intensified militarist preparations but in do-gooding. Of course, that is far from being the case. Without even mentioning the nuclear "deterrent potential" created there and the sinister plans for delivering nuclear strikes against territory of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries, of which U. Lorenzen, former official at NATO headquarters, spoke in such detail at a press conference in Berlin on Thursday, it should be remembered that the West European bloc countries have created a tremendous military machine. They keep about 3 million men under arms and constantly renew the weapons and combat hardware of their ground, air and naval forces. It is well known that, according to a decision by the NATO Eurogroup, in 1980 it is planned to commission additionally, in certain West European bloc countries alone, an aircraft carrier and some 15 other warships, 250 airplanes, and about 650 tanks, armored transporters and other armored vehicles.

The creation of the "Euromissile Dynamics Group," a new transnational military-industrial association, was announced recently. It incorporates British, French and West German military firms: British Aerospace, Aerospatiale and Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm. This consortium is the first element in a unified West European system for producing instruments of death. It will develop and produce tactical missiles, antitank weapons and other combat hardware.

At the same time the United States is also continuing to build up and strengthen its forces in West Europe. It is increasing the number of ground forces stationed there, has started deploying four additional squadrons of F-15 aircraft and is preparing airbases in a number of countries to take--"in the event of crisis or war"--another 25 squadrons of fighter-bombers and other warplanes. The transfer of A-10 close battlefield support aircraft from U.S. Air Force bases in Britain to a Bundeswehr airfield in Lower Saxony (FRG) has begun so that they can be deployed, as a U.S. Air Force command spokesman declared, "near the area of possible use" and can make a "detailed study of the area."

It would be possible to cite many other facts constituting overall a package of NATO Command measures to reinforce its armed forces in central Europe. Combined with the program for building up U.S. armaments and armed forces outlined by J. Carter a month ago, this package presents a broad picture of militarist preparations by the North Atlantic bloc. Their implementation is an overt capitulation by the American administration and also the governments of a number of other NATO countries to the "hawks" and to demands of the most aggressive imperialist circles. It is these circles that have initiated the globe operation that cannot be described other than as "operation antidetente."

However, the vital interests of the European peoples and of peoples of other regions of the globe are inextricably linked with detente. "We," L.I. Brezhnev said in his answers to the PRAVDA correspondent, "are resolute advocates of consolidating and augmenting everything positive created over the years on the European Continent through the collective efforts of states large and small." At the same time, the initiators of the deliberate exacerbation of the international situation should understand clearly that the Soviet Union will allow no one to speak to it from a position of strength. Our course is clear. It combines consistent love of peace with a firm rebuff for the forces of aggression.

NATO ILLEGALLY TAKES 'OPERATIONAL CONTROL' OF AEGEAN AIRSPACE

LD221306 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

["Appetites of NATO Generals"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 22, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

An American Air Force command based on the island of Crete as part of the NATO troops intends to establish its control over the Aegean airspace. According to the influential Greek newspaper TO VIMA, these measures are part of the new terms elaborated by the leadership of the North Atlantic pact with a view to returning Greece to the bloc's military wing from which it withdrew in 1974.

According to these terms, the American Air Force will assume "operational control" in the Aegean airspace excluding the airspace above territorial waters of Greece and Turkey. It is obvious that the United States and its chief NATO partners are no longer satisfied with the deployment of military bases on foreign territories and the demand for the extraterritoriality for their military personnel. They proceed further: In violation of all international norms and infringing on the sovereignty of other countries, the NATO generals are setting NATO's "boundaries of influence" to their liking.

Yesterday they wanted to expand NATO's zone of influence to the southern extremity of Africa, then to Southeast Asia. Today they want to establish sovereignty over the Aegean airspace and possibly, somewhere else.

Alongside the increase of U.S. military presence in southwest Asia and attempts to create mini blocs in Africa, Middle East, Far East and Southeast Asia, calls are becoming more and more importunate in the NATO headquarters in recent time to expand NATO's range of actions to encompass practically all regions of the world involving into it China and Japan.

Practice shows that the existence of military bases on foreign territories is one of the main sources of international frictions, aggravation of tension and worsening of relations in the regions. The open infringement of the United States and the NATO leaders on the sovereign rights of the states which house these bases, their attempts to replace international legal norms by "law of the fist" show to the peoples throughout the world the unscrupulous behavior of the Pentagon and NATO generals who are guided exclusively by Washington's strategic interests. In pursuit of the chimera of military superiority throughout the world, the West's imperialist circles are openly violating the sovereign rights of all the peoples.

WESTERN STATES 'REFUSE' TO SUPPORT U.S. ANTI-SOVIETISM

LD230016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] When setting out along the course of crude anti-Sovietism, Washington made a serious miscalculation in supposing that it would succeed in forcing its Western allies to unreservedly support President Carter's actions. As the American press bears witness, almost all the leading countries of the West apart from Britain, have refused to follow blindly the risky course of American foreign policy.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES SHAH'S ARREST IN PANAMA

LD230857 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

["Statement by Iranian Foreign Minister"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tehran, January 23, TASS--As was reported by the news agency PARS, the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced today that the president of Panama told the foreign minister of Iran over the telephone this morning about the arrest of the former shah of Iran by the Government of Panama.

Qotbzadeh 'Thanks'

LD231012 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 23, TASS--President Aristides Royo Sanchez of Panama informed Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh that in accordance with his request the former shah has been arrested and the Government of Panama is waiting for the Iranian authorities to send the promised documents confirming the need for his extradition and trial, says a new report by the PARS news agency.

Sadeq Qotbzadeh thanked the Panamanian Government for its just step and said that such a measure will help resolve the present international crisis.

KHORASAN GOVERNOR CONCERNED AT IRANIAN-AFGHAN BORDER CROSSINGS

LD222154 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 22, TASS--Governor of the Iranian Province of Khorasan, bordering on Afghanistan, has said in a PARS interview today that Western press representatives are being deprived of a possibility of free movement on the territory of the province. He noted that many cases of Western journalists' illegal crossing the Iranian-Afghan frontier were registered in the recent time and expressed the opinion that some of them were agents of the American intelligence service.

BEIRUT PAPER CITED ON CIA PLANS TO ELIMINATE KHOMEYNI

LD222139 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 22, TASS--The Lebanese newspaper ASH-SHA'AB writes that in the plans of "settlement" of the Iranian-U.S. conflict that are being worked out in Washington the main role is assigned to the CIA. The United States holds that the reason why the conflict started and developed was not the indignation of the popular masses of Iran with the pro-American course of the shah's regime and its anti-popular policy but merely the differences between the former shah and the leader of the Islamic revolution Khomeyni. Therefore, Washington sees the way out of the situation, above all, in the liquidation of Khomeyni and also of the shah.

In the opinion of observers, ASH-SHA'AB writes, these plans are being worked out with the consent of President Carter. Back in 1978, Chief of the CIA Turner stated in the TIME magazine that for the sake of a "good cause," the President can always be convinced of the need of liquidating some or other figure. This time the President was, apparently, convinced by his Assistant for National Security Affairs Brzezinski.

It is no secret to anyone, ASH-SHA'AB writes, that representatives of the CIA in some Islamic countries are considering different ways of the liquidation of the religious Iranian leader. In accordance with the recommendations of specialists, the CIA has worked out a programme of hounding Khomeyni.

As part of this program, rumours are spread that Khomeyni will soon be unable to manage the state. The American mass media widely publish reports denigrating Ayatollah Khomeyni. It is planned that all this will keep Khomeyni in a constant state of nervous tension.

Alongside with the implementation of this program, the newspaper writes, other ways of removing Khomeyni are being considered. For instance, specifically, it is planned to infiltrate the circles of Ayatollah Khomeyni's close associates by placing there an agent who will be instructed to assassinate Khomeyni. A similar method was used for assassinating Saudi King Faysal.

As to the shah, the CIA, as the newspaper writes, comes up against certain difficulties. The liquidation of Ngo Din Diem, Trujillo, Pak Chong-hui in the past by the U.S. intelligence services caused a panic among the dictators backed by the United States. Each of them asks himself who will be the next victim of the CIA. In these conditions, the U.S. intelligence agency has the opinion that the shah must die a "natural death". Another way is considered "the guards not being vigilant enough" and then the shah will be killed by his "adversaries" seemingly without the participation of the CIA.

ANDREYEV COMMENTS ON NEW MAURITANIAN LEADERSHIP, POLICIES

LD230002 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Important changes have taken place in the leadership in Mauritania. Lt Col Ould Haydala has become chairman of the Military National Salvation Committee with his posts as prime minister and defense minister preserved. Nikolay Andreyev comments:

In his first public statement, Chairman Ould Haydala has said his government will tirelessly follow its policy of strict neutrality in the Western Sahara conflict. It would strive to develop fraternal and even relations with Morocco, Algeria and the Polisario Front. In this way the new leader of Mauritania reaffirmed his country's loyalty to the peace treaty signed with POLISARIO last August. Under the treaty, Mauritania renounced its claims on Western Sahara and withdrew its troops from there. This step by the Mauritanian Government was assessed by the world public as a contribution to a peaceful settlement of the Western Sahara problem.

The latest changes in the membership of the country's Military National Salvation Committee are due to the military leaders' desire to begin accomplishing the tasks of the economic, financial and social reconstruction of the nation, whose bulk consists of poor and underprivileged people. The new leadership is beginning to take concrete steps for making the life of the country healthier. The Military National Salvation Committee has addressed the nation with an appeal for work, discipline and unity on the road to a free and prosperous Mauritania. It plans to resume the activity of trade unions that will lead the masses in their struggle for developing the country's economy. This step will undoubtedly be approved by the working people who were deprived of their trade unions 1 and 1/2 years ago.

As for Mauritania's foreign policy, it is traditionally based on the principles of nonalinement and development of relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and there is hope that the friendly Mauritanian nation will continue following these principles.

PANAMANIAN CP BACKS USSR ON AFGHANISTAN, SCORES UN VOTE

PA171259 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish 0130 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Panamanian People's Party [PDP] has issued a statement on the Afghan events. In the statement the PDP has criticized the position of the Panamanian UN representative. The statement indicated: To us it is strange and surprising that the Panamanian UN representative in his speech in the name of the Panamanian people--who are victims of attacks by the U.S. Army and at a time when the U.S. Government is violating the Panama Canal treaties--has joined those who repeat the anti-Soviet slanders, hypocritcally accusing the Soviet Union of intervention. In the opinion of the PDP, the imperialist provocations against the Afghan revolution are inseparable from the nuclear rearmament of West Europe, the aid to Israel [words indistinct] Arab peoples, U.S. provocations against the Iranian people and the threats against the Nicaraguan revolution and other Central American peoples. They are also inseparable from the U.S. warmongering and reactionary sectors' sabotage of the Panama Canal treaties.

One cannot disagree with this view of the progressive forces of Panama. This view is undoubtedly shared by broad sectors of the Latin American people who have indicated that the failure of the imperialist aggression against the Afghan people and the seditious activity of the CIA in that country has directly hurt the intrigues of imperialism in other regions of the world, including Latin America. In reality the [words indistinct] Yankee imperialism in alliance with the Chinese (?hegemonists) and the Pakistani reaction [words indistinct] the global expansionist policy of the United States, the defeat of imperialism in that struggle weakens [words indistinct] and helps the liberation movements in all continents. Therefore, the failure of Washington's attempts in Afghanistan favor the Panamanian people who, as the PDP stated, (?are forced) to continue their struggle for the [word indistinct] of the canal treaties and to establish full sovereignty over all their national territory. In view of this, the following question is valid: Against whom did the Panamanian UN delegate vote if he joined those who slander the Soviet Union because of its policy in support of the liberation movements? Did he not vote against the vital interests of his own people? As a result of this [words indistinct] the failure of imperialist intervention in Afghanistan encourages the liberation movements of all Latin America against which Yankee imperialism has waged an undeclared war for many years. That war is carried out through economic aggression, the imposition of bloody dictatorial regimes or armed intervention [words indistinct]. The Latin Americans could point to many examples of such a war. Here is one of the most recent ones:

At present the Bolivian people are denouncing to the OAS the economic aggression by the United States which through [words indistinct] of the tin in the world market seeks to undermine the Bolivian economy. Observers have directly linked this step by Washington with the country's turn to democratization. For the Bolivians (?it is easy) to see a certain parallelism between these maneuvers against them and the anti-Soviet adventures of the Carter administration which tries to economically pressure our country. Upon seeing this, it is not difficult to understand that the Soviet rejection of these adventures will be [words indistinct] efforts in the rejection of U.S. economic aggression.

If the Afghan events had developed as was programmed by the U.S.' espionage services, the (?Afghans) would have suffered a horrible tragedy similar to the one experienced by Chile after the establishment of the fascist regime in that country. [Words indistinct] The Afghan people's struggle for the maintenance and consolidation of their revolutionary achievements is (?consistent) with the struggle of the Chilean anti-fascists and the patriots and democrats of Paraguay, Uruguay, Guatemala and Haiti, with the first and difficult steps in the path of democratization of the Salvadoran people and with the victory of the Sandinists in Nicaragua.

There is no doubt that the Latin Americans who think about the destinies of their countries and the intrigues of the imperialists in the continent can contribute many other examples which confirm the ideas expressed in the statement of the PDP regarding the Afghan events.

GRENADAN PRIME MINISTER BACKS SOVIET 'AID' TO AFGHANISTAN

ID211620 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 21 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Washington, January 21, TASS--Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop expressed full approval of the stand of the Soviet Union, which has given aid to Afghanistan in repelling foreign aggression. The statement for the press issued by Grenada's permanent representation at the Organization of American States, points out, that this aid was given on the basis of the bilateral Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation, and is in full conformity with the U.N. Charter. One country can always meet the request of another sovereign country for aid to it in face of military threat, the statement says. Grenada's prime minister exposed the hypocritical stand of a number of countries, which "never condemned the presence of the troops of the South African Republic in Rhodesia and never supported economic sanctions against the South African Republic, but have now raised a loud outcry."

VENEZUELA TO PARTICIPATE IN MOSCOW OLYMPICS

ID212336 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 21 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Caracas, January 21, TASS--Venezuela's Olympic Committee has announced that a 27 man team will go for the summer Olympics in Moscow. It will include seven boxers, six track-and-field athletes, six cyclists, four shooters, three swimmers and one weightlifter.

BRAZILIAN PAPER OPPOSES BOYCOTT OF MOSCOW OLYMPICS

ID231032 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 23 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Brasilia, January 23, TASS--The newspaper JOURNAL DO BRASIL, published in the capital, has declared against Washington's attempts to impose a boycott of the forthcoming Moscow Olympics. The newspaper stresses that Olympic games are a great sports festival of the planet. It gives high appraisal to the preparations in the Soviet Union for the forthcoming Olympics. The attempt at the boycott of the Olympics can boomerang against the United States and its associates. The newspaper reminds that the next Olympic games are to be held in Los Angeles.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO UNDERMINE JAMAICAN GOVERNMENT

ID230807 [Editorial Report ID] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 19 January 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 1,200-word V. Vernikov article under the headline "Jamaica: Who Is for the Opposition?" Vernikov describes a current "active campaign to destabilize the situation in Jamaica" on the part of the United States, which allegedly objects to Prime Minister Manley's socialist orientation and the country's "active participation in the nonalined movement, friendship with Cuba and expanding ties with the socialist countries." He asserts that the IMF and international banks, influenced by the CIA, are exerting economic pressure on Jamaica and claims that opposition leader E. Seaga, leader of the Jamaica Labor Party, has CIA and other U.S. backing. The article concludes that "U.S. attempts to place a government which suits them in power in Jamaica constitute a recurrence of the old aspirations to prevent the strengthening of progressive forces in Latin America."

SAKHAROV DEPORTED TO GORKIY, HELD UNDER 'HOUSE ARREST'

NC221930 Paris AFP in English 1925 GMT 22 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Stockholm, Jan 22 (AFP)--Dissident Soviet physicist Andrey Sakharov was put under house arrest today outside Moscow, the Swedish news agency TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRANBYRA reported today, quoting a statement by his mother-in-law. The agency quoted Mr Sakharov's mother-in-law as saying that he had been deported to the town of Gorkiy, 400 km (250 miles) east of Moscow.

The dissident's mother-in-law, Mrs Ruth Bonner, said that Mr Sakharov had been deported to Gorkiy along with his wife Yelena. TT news agency said that the report was confirmed by Lizaveta Konstantinova, fiance of Mr Sakharov's son.

Mrs Bonner said that Mr Sakharov was, after his arrest, allowed to see his lawyer, from where he telephoned her, the Swedish agency said. In the call, Mr Sakharov said he had been arrested outside his home as he was going to the Science Academy, and that his deportation had been decided to prevent "all contact with the foreign press."

Mrs Bonner said that she and Miss Konstantinova accompanied the Sakharovs to Moscow's Domodedovo Airport, from where the plane left for Gorkiy at about 1930 local time.

PARIS LE MATIN REPORTS SENTENCING, ARREST OF DISSIDENTS

LD161035 Paris LE MATIN in French 10 Jan 80 p 10 LD

[Unattributed report: "Resurgence of Repression"]

[Text] "Malicious hooliganism" was the charge brought against Tatyana Shipkova by a Moscow court. The dissident was sentenced to 3 years in a prison camp. She was the driving force behind Aleksandr Ogorodnikov's "Orthodox Seminary". Two other seminary members have just been arrested. According to Aleksandr Ginzburg, the clampdown will be intensified in the USSR in the final period before the Olympics. The Russian journalist recalled yesterday in London that Yuriy Orlov, sentenced to 7 years in a camp, is now extremely weak following his three successive hunger strikes. As a protest against this resurgence of repression, a group of communist intellectuals has just set up a civil liberties defense committee in Paris.

MASHEROV PARTICIPATES IN MINSKAYA OBLAST CP CONFERENCE

LD222150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The party aktiv of Minskaya Oblast today discussed in the Belorussian capital questions of Leninist style and methods of party work in the light of the demands of the 25th party congress and the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Taking part in the work of the conference was Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

BRIEFS

ODESSA AKTIVS MEETING--Tasks confronting party, soviet, administrative and public organizations in Odesskaya Oblast to improve work in the field of the protection of law and order and of intensified struggle against delinquency were closely examined on 22 January at a meeting of oblast and city party aktivs. A report at the meeting was delivered by obkom party first secretary Kirichenko. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 22 Jan 80 AU]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 21-22 JANUARY

ID230404 [Editorial Report ID] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 21 and 22 January. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

21 January

Turkmenistan--500,000 hectares have been prepared for cotton and other spring crops. Weedkillers have been used in a number of areas. (1100 GMT)

Povolzhye--Preparations for spring fieldwork are under way here. Snow is being retained, fertilizers introduced and machinery overhauled. In Saratovskaya Oblast 32,000 tractors are ready--84 percent of the machinery. (1100 GMT)

Bryanskaya Oblast--Overhaul of ploughs, sowing machines and other trailed equipment has been completed in the oblast ahead of schedule. Two-thirds of combine harvesters and reapers and more than a half of mowing machines and ensilage harvesters are ready. (1100 GMT)

Stavropolskiy Kray--It is planned to prepare no less than 3 million tons of humus for fertilization of the kray's soil by the spring. (1100 GMT)

Ukrainian farms have in store over 2 million tons of seeds. Over 90 percent of these are of first-class quality, while the remainder is being improved and brought up to a high standard. (1530 GMT)

In Moldavia preparation of seeds for spring sowing is ready. Particular attention has been paid to the quality of corn, which this year is being planted by industrial methods on all fields. Many farms have completed preparation of machinery for spring. (1600 GMT)

22 January

In Ulan Ude leading farms in Buryatiya have overhauled 90 percent of the tractor pool. (0000 GMT)

In Ashkhabad 500,000 hectares of arable land have been handed over for cotton and other spring crops by Turkmen machine operators. (0100 GMT)

In Pavlodarskaya Oblast, to date, three quarters of the tractors, more than half of the cultivators, seeders, and so on and a considerable part of the harvesters have been overhauled. (0100 GMT)

The first newborn lambs have already appeared in Stavropolskiy Kray. The early yeaning method developed by the All-Union Institute of Sheep-Breeding has proved productive. There are some difficulties, the occasional shortage of milk for the young lambs, for instance. However, the milk plants of a number of rayons have begun supplying the farms with artificial milk, which is as good as sheeps' milk in its nutritional value. Virtually all the lambs are thereby saved. Last year, thanks to winter yeaning, the increase in the sheep stock reached almost 3 million, which is the highest so far. Many of these sheep go to other regions of the Soviet Union and abroad. (1100 GMT)

Farmers in southern Kirgizia have sown the first hundreds of hectares with spring barley. Seeds sown in thawing soil give early and strong shoots, even in a bad spring. (1330 GMT)

Pavlodarskaya Oblast, two-thirds of the machinery and tractor pool have been overhauled. Throughout Kazakhstan as a whole the overhaul of tractors, trucks, seeders and cultivators is being carried out better than last year. (1600 GMT)

In Nikolayevskaya Oblast over 2.5 million tons of grain crops have been pledged this year, a record amount. (1600 GMT)

SOLOMENTSEV PARTICIPATES IN MOSCOW AGRICULTURE MEETING

LD230950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] A zonal meeting of agricultural workers opened in Moscow today. Measures for the development of cattle raising and increasing milk and beef production in the nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR will be discussed. The main report is now being discussed by top representatives of agricultural organs, scientists, as well as workers from agricultural enterprises.

"Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, is taking part in the work of the meeting."

BRIEFS

KIEV CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE--Topical problems concerning increased effectiveness and constancy of farming in the Ukraine and Moldavia were discussed at a zonal scientific and production conference that ended in Kiev on 11 January. The conference was addressed by Khorunzhiy, Ukrainian minister of agriculture, and Sozinov, first vice president of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences. The conference participants adopted recommendations aimed at increased effectiveness and constancy of farming in the Ukrainian and the Moldavian Soviet socialist republics. Attending the conference were Borisenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Stepanenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Kovalenko, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Department; Kovalenko and Rudich, department chiefs in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; and others. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 11 Jan 80 AU]